The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,662 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

S. S. ASSAM.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAMER will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, to convey Passengers on board the ASSAM.

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m., on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be taken in the Steamer.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, April 15, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
ASSAM	3333	500	W. J. Nantes	16th April.
L CLYDE	4124	950	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M MIRZAPUR	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	C. Gadd	14th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. E. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3909	1000	A. Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2063	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	1908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	16th April.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	30th ,,
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. B. Pratt	28th ,,
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 250, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First-Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam-Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 5, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	G. Motticl	3,500	550	16th April.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th ,,
AMPHITRITE	B. Gulcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION		3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Bechtinger	3,800	450	21th April.
MELPOMENE	M. Garopolich	4,000	460	5th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
,, SUEZ ..... ,, 200 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th April 1886.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer s s CITY OF KHIOS, 3,216 tons, Commander D. McPHERSON, will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about 23rd April.

Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

The City of Khios is known as a favourite passenger steamer from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 7th April, 1886. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. VICTORIA	3313	481	Wm. Russel	19th May
s. s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox	2nd ,,
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	509	G. Boothly	29th ,,

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1886. Agents.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS LEAVING FOR THE CONTINENT, HAVRE OR ANTWERP.

The magnificent steamship "CAMBODIA," 1,969 tons register, leaving about 22nd inst.

Splendid accommodation for a few passengers.

Apply for lowest rates to the Passenger Agents.

F. WOOLLEY & Co.,
3, Sassoon Buildings, Bombay.

Agents for SUTTON & Co.,
Foreign Carriers, London.

THE S. S. CHINA has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Prince's Dock. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 19th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 20th April, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. & post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10-8 per doz. Pints Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints ,, ,, 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles ..... per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles ..... ,,	3	14

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Prices Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

THE BUSINESS of the AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY and the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL will from THIS DAY be carried on by A. C. WALKER, to whom the business has been transferred. All communications should be addressed to A. C. WALKER, who will be responsible for all debts contracted from the 1st April, 1886.

N. LEWIN.

WITH reference to the above advertisement the undersigned will carry on the above business at Agra under the style of the AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY and the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL.

A. C. WALKER.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS meant for N. LEWIN personally, or dealing with the banking portion of his business should be addressed to N. LEWIN, BANKER, AGRA, as business letters not so addressed will be made over to the new management of the ROYAL MEDICAL HALL and AGRA CO-OPERATIVE STORES COMPANY.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER AND CO. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice spirits; in purity, quality and excellence, they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per dozen.	Rs.	as.
TREACHER'S Invalid	BRANDY, ****	,,	55	0
Specially adapted for medical use.				
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale	BRANDY, ***	,,	35	0
Soft and delicate, much appreciated.				
TREACHER'S Old Pale	BRANDY, **	,,	31	0
A very choice and matured spirit.				
TREACHER'S Pale	BRANDY, *	,,	27	0
A sound and good peg Brandy.				
TREACHER'S Glenlivet	WHISKY,	,,	22	8
A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.				
TREACHER'S Old Irish	WHISKY,	,,	22	8
A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.				
TREACHER'S Superior Old	HOLLANDS,	,,	17	0
A pure wholesome spirit.				
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth	GIN,	,,	19	0
Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.				
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened	GIN,	,,	18	0
A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.				
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom	GIN,	,,	17	0
High quality and delicate flavour.				
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM,	,,	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 6 0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)	

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.

In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on lens	,, 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLARETS, CLARETS, CLARETS.

IMPORTED direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are delicious and pleasant to the taste, and make an excellent, high class, DINNER BEVERAGE.

	Pints.	Quarts.
SOUTH COAST TABLE WINE ..... per doz.	9 0	14 0
CLARET * ..... ,,	10 8	16 8
CLARET * * ..... ,,	11 4	18 8
CLARET * * * ..... ,,	12 0	19 8
CLARET * * * * ..... ,,	13 8	22 8
CLARET MEDOC, a Superior Breakfast Wine ..... ,,	9 0	14 0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CHAMPAGNES, CHAMPAGNES, CHAMPAGNES.

TRY OUR IMPORTED

	Rs.	a.
ROLDERER'S CRYSTAL CHAMPAGNE, per doz. Quarts	80	0
ROLDERER'S GOLD TOP CHAMPAGNE ,,	57	0

AND

PAUL DURICUS CHAMPAGNE in Patent top bottles, pints per doz Rs. 26-0, and qts. 57 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	...	,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

CASH *v.* CREDIT.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attenion to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octave, entire iron frame	Rs. 280
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 ctaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compas, 6½ octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD and SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compas, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 550
SCHIEDMAYER Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, fil compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated	,, 00
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogny, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc	,, 800
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc	,, 600
BROADWOOD and SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank..	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free by post.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH HOUSES :

TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has just received a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
THE FINEST CREAM AND IVORY SPRIGGED MUSLINS.

The new Tulle Ball Dresses, in the most becoming gaslight colours.
Pearl embroidered piece net for Ball Dresses, with Laces to match.
Jet embroidered piece net for Evening Dresses, with Laces to match.
The most elegant assortment of LACES.
Lace Flouncings and Piece Laces in a variety of patterns and shades.

Fichus.	Infants' Dresses.	Baby's Hoods and Cloaks.
Collars and Cuffs.	Frillings, &c., &c.	
Fans, Handkerchiefs.	Flowers, Feathers.	Ribbons, Gloves.
Corsets, Crinolettes.	Parasols, Gloves, &c.	

Rich Visiting, Dinner, and Evening Dresses, elegantly made under a FIRST CLASS AND EXPERIENCED DRESS-MAKER.

When Mofussil Orders are unaccompanied by a Remittance, Parcels are sent by Value-Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail and Railway Receipts as a V. P. registered letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7	8 to 16	8	
Travelling Suits	25	0 to 38	0	
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	23	0 to 35	0	
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38	0 to 50	0	
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4	4	
Do. do. Collars	,,	4	8	
Best Oxford do.	,,	5	0	
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8	0	
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0 to 13	8	
Dressing Gowns	10	8 to 25	0	
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6	0	
Do. do. Pants	pair	6	0	
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6	8	
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20	0	
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25	0	
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30	0	
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3	8	
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3	8	
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	13	0	
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30	0	
Stout Merino Vests	each	5	8	
Stout Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6	8	
Warm Gloves		1	8	
Warm Mufflers		2	0	
Travelling Caps		4	0	
Best Tweed Hats		4	8	
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6	8	
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0	12	
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10	0	
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1	8	
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27	0	
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40	0	
Railway Portmanteaux		13	0	
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8	0	
Soiled Linen Bags		5	0	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28	0	
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13	8	
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from	25	0	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33	0	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0 to 38	0	

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	20	8
Elder Down Pillows	9	8
English Feather Pillows	8	8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	2	8
China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap ..... per Packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	8
Assorted Perfumes ..... per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows ..... each	1	8
Rezais or Quilts ..... from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... from	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes ..... from	1	8
Sponges ..... from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	12
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors ..... from	1-8 to 2	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... from	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	6	8
Air Cushions	6	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY ! !

ADMISSION REDUCED TO ONE RUPEE,
UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
Owing to postponement of
Steamer's departure.

KING THEEBAW'S
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIRY FAMILY
FROM MANDALAY.

PRONOUNCED by medical scientists as being, without doubt, "THE MISSING LINK."

They may be seen daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m., UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,
AT THE SALOONS OF
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., ESPLANADE ROAD.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

EVERY EVENING.

Last night as the crush issued from the entrance of the BEST CIRCUS EVER IN BOMBAY.

The Unanimous Verdict was that the performance was the most excellent & genuine ever witnessed in the East.

STILL TO PLEASE
OUR PATRONS
WE MUST GIVE THEM
AN ENTIRE CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT,

in order to increase the number of verbal testimonials we have as to the superiority of our Arenic display to any other Circus, travelling in Oriental Climes.

During our stay we shall have MORE NOVELTIES.

So come and do not regard your visit, as we have one continual round of NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY EVENING, at 9 O'CLOCK.

Seats in Zenana Boxes can be purchased on application at Circus Box Office.

SATURDAY NEXT.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, at 4 o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
"All But" ; by Fen Oliver	3 12
Baptized with a Curse; by E.S. Drewry. Re. 1-4 &	1 8
Bret Harte's Complete Poems	3 0
Dagonet, the Jester	3 0
Drawn Game ; by Basil	1 4
Eaten Up ; by Eosten	0 10
English, Past and Present ; by R. C. Trench	3 4
Frictional Electricity ; by T. E. Treglohan	0 12
London of To-day ; by C. E. Pascoe	2 4
Love's Martyr ; by Miss A. Tadema	3 12
Nuttall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language	2 4
Practical Mechanical Workshop Compan.ion ; by W. Templeton	3 12
Precautions on Introducing the Electric Light ; by K. Hedges	1 8
Sculpture Renaissance and Modern ; by L. Scott	3 4
Trials of Jetta Malabret ; by Victor Cherbuliez	3 12
Webster's Complete English Dictionary (New Edition)	19 12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in the Fort, a very comfortable ROOM for Rs. 25, with bath-room and cook-room attached. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

OWING to an important Meeting of the Senate taking place at the same time, the PUBLIC MEETING of GRADUATES, which was convened for this day at 5-30 p. m. at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, has been POSTPONED, and will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 5-30 p. m., in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association.

Bombay, 16th April 1886.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.
"HOW TO WOO & WIN A WIFE,"
AND
"HOW TO WOO & WIN A HUSBAND,"
at ANNAS EIGHT per copy,
by Wm. THOMPSON, Esq.

NOTE.—These books are sequels to one another, and contain all the most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions of the greatest importance to every young person who contemplates Matrimony.

All remittances, &c., to be addressed :—The GENERAL MANAGER, "ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY" (PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT), Calcutta.

THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY KATRUCK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 14th April 1886.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars, will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co,
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE BODE, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay, aforesaid, on the 28th day of August, 1885, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 3rd day of April, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to DINSHAW BOMONJEE MASTER, FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE DOCTOR (in the Will written FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BODE and JAMSETJEE KAVASJEE PATELI), three of the executors in the said Will named) are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1886, to send to the undersigned at their Office at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executor's Solicitors.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Cleft Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

A 50-inch CHAMPION BICYCLE for sale, Ball bearings, etc. Apply s.s. ROSARIO, Prince's Dock.

WANTED, a PARTNER in good profitable business with capital of Rs. 25,000. Address X., care of this paper.

CHEAP FANS—HANDY FANS.—Buy them not elsewhere before having an inspection at STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

IF you want to find out the Cheapest House in Bombay, for Stores, Provisions, Glassware, Stationery, Perfumery, Millinery, Fancy Goods and Toys, go to SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is Cool Drinks, Ices, &c., which can be had of the best quality only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY ; also Really Good Mocha Coffee. Try at 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE will be delivered THIS EVENING at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at 8-30 p.m. Subject :—"The History of the English Bible." All are invited to attend.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

STRIPED FLANNELS.—For cricket and boating clubs, to be had at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Esplanade and Church Gate Street.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK and light Still Hock in quarts and pints just received. For particulars see wine list.—C. FLEMMING and Co., Meadow-street.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

LOST two CURRENCY NOTES, one for Rs. 50, No. s-3 30106 ; the other for Rs. 20. Any one finding them will be rewarded Rs. 10. Address N. K. K., care of this Office.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LAOKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Cragie Burn," is TO BE LET for the hot season 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a Native Servant. Can be highly recommended as a smart Boy or Butler. Thoroughly trustworthy and steady.—Advertiser leaving India end of month. A. K., office of this paper.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medal Paris 1875, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class. NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

THE MODY PAREEL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works. Also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street or Pareel Works.

A YOUNG PARSEE (passed Matric in 1882) wants employment in any part of India or out of India as a Teacher, a Salesman, an Agent, a Travelling Companion, or an Interpreter in some Native State. Apply through post "JOSEPH DALTON," care of this paper.

WANTED, towards the end of May, by a Scotch woman lately out from home a SITUATION as Lady's maid or maid and child (not an infant). Good dress-maker and needlewoman, with good references. Address M. D., care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 2¼ and 4⅛ inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7' by 47", of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.

Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and I Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT.
MACGUEREN and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of whom concerned.

100 packages each containing 12 gross lemonade bottles.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, a lot of twine, turban, blanket, soap, rice, almonds, &c.

AT 1-20 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage, in good order.

1 handsome strong-built landau, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong pibald Bokhara cob up to 20 stone, a first-class shooting cob, property of Colonel Hill who left the station.

1 handsome strong bay Arab colt, rising, 4 years, 11-2, nice actions.

1 handsome strong-built buggy,

1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and satinwood, French polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers of milk, 2 she-goats, English cooking stove (if not previously privately disposed of), a handsome strong English-built landau by Harrison, in first rate order, a pair of showy grey Arabs and silver-mounted harness, a handsome strong-built mail-phaeton by Wykes, the well known Calcutta builder, a handsome strong German-built brougham, a set of brass-mounted harness which, with any ordinary single harness, will make a complete set of tandem harness, English-made hunting saddle by Watts, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, very handsome Minton's porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, liquor and egg stands, ice-pitcher, tea set, egg boiler, round salver, butter pot, a mahogany case containing best plated spoons and forks, 12 pair fish knives and forks, and 12 pairs fruit knives and forks in mahogany case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled cutlery, &c, very handsome teak-wood, black-wood and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, such as a dining table in 5 pieces for 24 persons, large size hanging punkhas, very handsome large size sideboard with mirror, dumbwaiter, whatnots, set of camp-tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, very handsome circular, pier, sido, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm, rocking, low and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoniers, very handsome corner cabinets with mirror, and large and small size wall brackets with mirror, teapoys, work and card tables, centre ottoman, music stand, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, very handsome large and small China and Japanese flower vases, and very old brown and vases, very rich sporgen and table ornaments, very handsome and rich Persian large and small size carpets, first-rate oil paintings and photo-lithographs, electric bell, Pullmore punkha, Spanish and French costumes, handsome iron and teak-wood fourpost bedsteads with spring mattress, very handsome dressing and washing tables with marble tops, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, very handsome almirahs and wardrobes with plate glass door book cases, towel horses, bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, kerosine cooking stove, books, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built landau by Harrison, London, nearly new, in perfect order.

1 handsome strong German-built landau by Brougham.

1 handsome strong mail-phaeton by Wykes, the well-known Calcutta maker.

1 pair of large and showy white Arabs in regular work, with plated-mounted double harness.

1 all over hogskin saddle by Watts, Calcutta.

1 brass-mounted harness, whole, with any ordinary single harness, will make a complete tandem harness.

1 first-rate Jaffrabad cow with calf, giving 7 seers milk daily.

1 military saddle nearly new.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, Persian rugs, a handsome mahogany piano concert grand by Bluthner, and (if not previously privately disposed of) handsome strong-built landau and a pair of handsome horses, &c., the property of J. WESTLAKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Suit No. 189 of 1883.

Radhabai, widow.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Sunder Paadurang ...w...Y .....Defendant.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises at Kalbadevi Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., consisting of furniture, raw books, novels, medical and engineering books, pamphlets, college and school books.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, catalogues whereof can be had at the auctioneers.

The good-will, together with the book debts of the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., will also be sold on the said premises on the same day at 5 p.m., under the instructions of the said Commissioner.

Fine particulars and conditions of sale as to the said good-will can be seen at the auctioneers' before the day of the auction as well as on the auction day at the premises.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF FIRST & SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Basin to close consignments.

75 first class teak squaros.
75 second "
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant-road, close to Railway Station, lately in the occupation of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patell, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome, nearly new, light victoria with folding coach-box, Agra made table ornaments, superior oleographs in gilt frames, marble flower vases, table and hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Son, a collection of choice plants and standard Poona roses in tubs and pots, &c., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated cruet stand, liquor stand, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, butter cooler, table candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture such as a set of black-wood dining tables in two pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, drawing room, pier, round, writing and Madras pattern arm chairs, dressing and cheval glasses, with or without marble top's drawing room, easy, low folding bedroom and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, rich crockery and glassware, one cottage piano, chiffonier, toilet and hat stands, bookstand, a mahogany bentwood table with balls and cues, ornament stand, iron and teak-wood bedsteads, clothes press, chest of drawers, wardrobe dressing glass reclining sofa, clothes baskets, a handsome mirror-door almira handsome marble and China flower vases, Agra made table ornaments, Hink's duplex kerosine oil table lamps, table and hanging argand lamps by Tucker, Brussels and Camabay carpets, rich Persian rugs, superior large size oil paintings and oleographs, Hink's Duplex table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of A. J. BROOKS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEN DAYS ONLY !

FROM THE 15TH TO THE 24TH INSTANT,

GREAT

PRIVATE AUCTION SALE

With 40 per cent. reduced price.

AT THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,

NO. 1, HUMMUM STREET.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF COAL, ASHES & CLINKERS.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq. C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the New Pumping Station, Love Grove, Worli, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., a quantity of coal, ashes and clinkers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee Rajena Oomajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ramchunder Karoba, Pandoorung Damodher and Chimon Damodher, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with dwelling house, situate at the north side by the 1st Carpenter-street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1653, and new No. 3803, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 127, containing 108 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Herjee Shamjee, on the west by the house of Shanker Mahadevjee, on the north by 1st Carpenter-street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned.

		PRICES NETT. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	2 doz. Pts. Rs.
CLARET	St. Christoly (Breakfast Claret)	11	13
	St. Estephe (Dinner Claret)	14	...
HOCK	Moselblumchen	13	15
	Zollinger	14	16
	Schierstein Holle	17	19
	DRY SPARKLING	32 case of 4 doz.	35 case of 5 doz.
BEER	Vienna Lager (GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXHIBITION 1883)	21	27
	Doppel Kronen (very digestible)	22	28
	Pilsener	30	26

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.

Apply to
C. FLEMMING & CO.,
12, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HINKS' LAMPS

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Magnificent display of newest patterns

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DUPLEX, PUNKA

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, &c.,

Imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
½ ft. by 5½ ...	3	4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0	
½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8	
¾ ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	6	4	
¾ ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8	8	
¾ ft. by 6½ ...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10	4	
½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	8½ ft. by 8½ ...	7	4	
" ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8½ ft. by 15 ...	13	4	
" ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8½ ft. by 16 ...	14	4	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.		Each	Rs.	as.
¾ ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4	
¾ ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6	
¾ ft. by 10 ...	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½ ...	6	12	

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.		Per doz	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20.....	4	8	24 in. by 24.....	5	8	

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	4	12

SIDE SLIPS.

Damask patterns 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

	Per doz.	Rs.	as.
34 in. by 34...per doz.		8	8
34 in. by 45...	"	11	4
34 in. by 50...	"	12	6
34 in. by 54...	"	13	8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)...		6	8

COUNTERPANES.

(White)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	Rs.	5	8
7½ ft. by 8½ ft. "	"	8	8
8½ ft. by 9 ft. "	"	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.

(White)

30 in. by 48 in. each...	Rs.	2	0
30 in. by 54 in " ...	"	2	4

SHEETING.

30 inches wide.....14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.

&c., &c.

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT, may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.

GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, 17th April, 1886, at 5-30 p.m., Madras Time, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Reports and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1885

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, April 7, 1886.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Broach, on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1886, at 5 p.m., Madras Time, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1885.

2nd. To elect a Director for the ensuing year in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, April 7, 1886.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 9th to 17th April, 1886, both days inclusive.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1	2
Do. MUTTON	"	1	2
ROAST BEEF	"	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 36,000 Teakwood BRAKE BLOCKS. Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Agent's Office, Bombay Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Forms of specification can be obtained, and templates seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th April, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,
WARANGAL AND DORNAKUL EXTENSION WITH MINERAL BRANCH TO SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.
Length of line 69 miles more or less.

TENDERS for construction of earth-works, masonry in Bridges and other structures, collection of Ballast, also for excavation, of all cuttings and Bridge foundations are invited by the undersigned.

Plans and sections together with specifications and general conditions of contract and approximate bills of quantities may be seen on application being made at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Secunderabad, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the following days :—

12th April.
15th April.
17th April.
19th April.
21st April.
23rd April.

Tenders must be deposited at the office of the undersigned not later than noon, 26th April, 1886.

The tenders may be for any part of the work mile by mile, or for any number of miles up to the total of the section, in accordance with the desire of the person who may tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Secunderabad, 10th April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and liability of the representatives of POCHAJEE SORABJEE POCHA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business down to the date of his death the 26th day of July 1884, in PARTNERSHIP with DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM as General Merchants and Commission Agents, at No. 27, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style and firm of POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co. CEASED as from the 1st of Kartuk sud 1941, 13th of October 1884. All persons indebted to the said firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co. are hereby requested to pay to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam the sums due by them, and all persons who have claims against the said firm are hereby requested to send in such claims to the undersigned Dinshaw Eduljee Lam, at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1886 next, after which date no such claims will be entertained.

The business formerly carried on by the said firm has, since the said 13th day of October 1884, been and will henceforth be, carried on by the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam on his own account under the style and firm of Pochajee Framjee & Co., at No. 27, Apollo-street aforesaid.

મોલીમાઈ તેમોમાજી મોરાબજી
પોચાની વીધવા તા૦ પકીલાતન૦

i. e. MOTIBAI, Widow and Executrix of
Pochajee Sorabjee Pocha.
DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM.

MILITARY DEPARTMEN

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, 5 p.m.
Graduates' Association, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, R. V. R., Gymkhana, 6 p. m.
Band, E York Regt., Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur; and Beresford (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Bosphorus (s), for Messina and Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. River Indus and Inchorna entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Natal direct per H. M.'s Jumna will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails per s. s. Ravenna will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p. m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are requested to state for the information of the Fellows of the University that the Senate meeting held yesterday was adjourned to to-day at 5-15 p.m.

FAIRS.—A fair will be held this day at Hosseinabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, and will continue for five days.—The annual Mahaluxmi fair will be held on Sunday next, and will continue for five days.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—T. Gammon, A. Haines, W. Fletcher, and Read, seamen of H. M.'s ship Bacchante, were arrested on Wednesday by Constable Elliott, as deserters, and taken on board their vessel. He received the usual reward of Rs. 10 for each.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETYS SCHOOL.—Miss Gungabai, one of the students in the L. S. Society's Girls' School, New Line Street, has successfully passed the first grade Art Examination held at the Sir J. J. School of Art last week, and has obtained a prize.

PRIZE DISTIBUTION.—The prize distribution in connection with the Anjuman-i-Islam schools took place at Mr. M. A. Rogay's town residance yesterday. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee presided, and there was a large attendance of all sections of the Mahomedan community.

ACCIDENT.—Shaik Ismail, a calassee of a cargo boat, yesterday afternoon sustained a fracture of the spine by a bale of jute accidentally falling on him, while he was in the bottom of his boat. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

DROWNED.—The dead body of Esram Mahadeo, the tindal of prow No. 2653, who was accidentally knocked overboard from his prow on the night of the 1st instant, was found on Wednesday near Oorun, floating in the sea. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Bala Bhowadin, a lascar's cook on board the bark Semiramis. He suddenly became faint, complained of pains in his chest, and died in a few minutes. A verdict of death by heart disease was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Overture	La Part du Diable...Auber.
Valse	La Source.....Waldteufel.
Finale 2nd Act	Visiors Pisany.....Pedi.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair.....W. Williams.
Galop Militaire	Pleine Carriere.....Bohn.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the East York Regiment will play to-day at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p. m. The following is the programme:—

Grand Processional March. Silver Trumpet	Viviani.
Overture	La Nioge.....Auber.
Selection	Cox and Box.....Sullivan.
Valse	A Maid of Kent..C Lowthian
Song	The Lost Chord...Sullivan.
Lancers	Belgravia.....R. Smith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A *muchwa* came into collision with a tonic, No. 1102, on Wednesday, the latter capsizing. The crew, three in number, were all thrown into the water. One of the crew was picked up by the *muchwa* and the other two by a passing tonic. The tonic was eventually righted and brought on to Mody Bay Bunder.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Kooshee woman, aged 16 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock Extension Works. At about 6 p.m. on Wednesday she accidentally fell into the dock excavation and fractured her skull. She was at once removed to hospital, where she died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Manooraodeen Oosman, a discharged police sepoy, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself with a cord whilst in the police lock-up on Wednesday night, on a charge of trespass. The accused in his defence stated that he gave all his earnings to a woman who had deserted him, and as he had no money he wished to destroy himself. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Constable Elliot charged Nurseo Bhoojlog, a hamal in the service of Messrs Treacher and Co., Byculla, before Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing a silver lever watch, valued Rs. 100, on the 23rd ultimo, the property of that firm. The accused it appears stole the watch and concealed it in the premises. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bajee Pala Street, on the body of Suckeenaboo, an insane woman, aged 35 years. On the 3rd instant, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, she jumped out of a window on the 2nd flood of her house on to the street, and sustained a fracture of her right leg and other injuries, which resulted in her death on Wednesday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 13th April, was 423, being 18 more than in the previous week, 55 less than in the week ending 14th April, 1885, and 44 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 270 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 24·22 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 97 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 more than in the previous week, and 9 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 79, 13 and 12 respectively, as compared with 70, 14 and 8 in the same period last year. There was only one case of cholera last week.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Friday, April 16.

8-30 p.m.—Mission Service by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Subject—The Last Judgment.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

The first meeting of shareholders of the Royal Flour Mills Co., Limited, was held at the company's office in Apollo Street on the 14th inst.

Mr. Chalk, the chairman, said that this was the statutory meeting, and the necessary business was the election of directors, but it afforded both himself and his brother directors much pleasure to meet the shareholders and inform them of what had been done. The whole of the capital had been subscribed and half of it called up to date. A suitable site had been purchased for the mill at Mazagon and bought outright. Deliveries of machinery might be expected next month, and it was hoped to have the mill at work in September. The directors believed the contracts had been well placed, and they expected the company to prove at least as remunerative as similar well-managed undertakings were already doing in Bombay. A short discussion ensued, in which Mr. Duxbury, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Duncan and others took part, and Mr Duxbury then proposed the re-election of the directors, viz., Messrs. F. Chalk, J. A. Wadia, E. Honegger and G. W. Bake, which was seconded and carried unanimously and acknowledged by Mr. Chalk.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors, prepared up to the 31st March 1886, was submitted to the meeting:—

The machinery arrived in Bombay about the end of August 1885, and its erection as well the construction of several works in the factory went on till the middle of December last. Arrangements were made for a sufficient supply of water and for cooling hot water. It was found, however, when a trial of the water-supply was made that there were several difficulties in the way of speedily and efficiently reducing the temperature of the hot water so that which the machinist's agent claimed as necessary for the proper working of his machinery, and various means had to be adopted to overcome those difficulties which caused unexpected delay and increased expenditure. The directors desire to point out, however, that the agreement with the machinists is entirely silent as to the temperature at which the water should be supplied, and although they do not admit any liability on their part to supply water at any such temperature as the machinists may choose to require, they have nevertheless done their utmost in the interests of all parties concerned to meet the requirements of the machinists in every way. Towards the end of January last some differences, unfortunately, arose between the agent of the machinists and the company regarding the construction to be put on some of the terms of the contract for the supply and erection of the plant, which also contributed to the delay. Your directors did their best to come to a proper understanding, and with the view of avoiding a prolonged controversy just at the time when it was essential to ascertain how far the machinery fulfilled its required purposes, even went so far as to make certain payments and concessions which they did not consider were actually due. Unfortunately, it so happened that the machinists themselves were not here, and matters which could have been easily settled with them had to be treated with their agent, who had recourse to a tedious legal correspondence. These differences have not yet come to an end, but your directors hope that when the guarantee which the machinists have given for the efficient and economical working of the plant is duly fulfilled, and when a final adjustment of all accounts is made with the machinists, who, they are glad to say, have all along hitherto expressed their full desire of proving the promised efficiency of the plant supplied by them, they do not anticipate any difficulty in coming to an amicable settlement which will be mutually satisfactory with the valuable assistance of the company's architects. Your directors are glad to say that they have at last succeeded in making what they consider to be satisfactory arrangements for cooling water even from the machinists' point of view. The working of the whole machinery has only just commenced, and it is not possible, therefore, to say at present how far the conditions of the guarantee will be fulfilled. As will be seen from the balance-sheet, your directors have had to borrow money for completing the several works in the factory, as the capital secured by the first allotment of shares was not sufficient. A heavy fall in exchange, additional and improved ice and electric light machinery which had to be ordered out and expenses in connection with water cooling works and other arrangements which were not included in the original programme caused a considerably larger outlay than what was at first contemplated. It will be seen, however, that not even half the capital of the Company has been subscribed, and as soon as the factory succeeds in establishing a good business, which, it is hoped, will shortly be the case, the borrowed money may be easily replaced by a fresh allotment of shares. When the difficulty of sufficiently cooling the hot water was first experienced, your directors came to an arrangement with the machinists' agent whereby it was decided to work our machine during the time the cooling arrangements were progressing. They hardly expected that this temporary and partial working of the plant would be profitable, but they adopted this course in order to cover some portion at least of the establishment charges, and to afford an opportunity for testing of the water-supply. All moneys due on account of machinery has been paid. The account of the building contractor is not yet closed. Some works are still going on, and when these works are finished and the contractors' account is finally closed, it is estimated that the liability of the company will be little more than that appearing in the balance-sheet.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, re-electing Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram and B. R. Mody as directors of the company, and re-appointing Messrs. E. C. Monod and Pardonjee Merwanjee Banajee as auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman and directors of the company, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the company's registered office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Mr. C. Douglas, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the company for the year ending 31st December 1885 was submitted to the meeting:—Looking to the adverse state of the cotton industry during the year, your directors feel that the fact that the mill did not commence to work with the full number of spindles until the 5th June, the result of the year's operations, as shown in the accounts, i. e., a gain of Rs. 4,383-3-7, your directors consider as fairly satisfactory. Out of the above profit, your directors recommend the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs. 16,000, the balance of Rs. 8,357-3-7 being disposed of as follows:—By adding it to the accumulating reserve fund and by carrying forward the balance, namely, Rs. 4,357-3-7 to the next year's account. It will be remembered that, in July of last year, exception was taken to the action of your directors in working the company's mills, on the ground that they were trading at loss. Your directors justified their action at the extraordinary general meeting, held on the 29th July last, and the result, as testified by the balance, sheet submitted to you now, and by the reports upon working the mills at the time, your directors acted for the best interests of the shareholders. The profits which have been made were earned between June and December 1885, so that if the mills had been opened, as one party in July last desired, not only would there have been no profits to divide, but a positive loss would have been entailed by the deterioration of machinery, and the charges for establishments, insurance and interest, and the fact that when the mills re-opened improvements to the mules, from which a larger outturn of yarn was expected have been made, and the hopes entertained have been fully realised. The spinning master is confident that during the long days the yield will some up to 6 oz. per spindle. Your directors believe that the cost to the company per candy of cotton purchased, and the percentage of loss made in working the same, will compare favour ably with the cost and loss of a number of the best-managed mills in Bombay. If the present favourable state of things continues, your directors hope to lay before you very satisfactory results of the working of the current six months. Our mill property is insured for Rs. 4,41,880. Our cotton is insured under separate policies for Rs. 1,25,000.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the above report, said: Gentlemen,—In addressing you to-day, I do so with more pleasure than the amount of dividend which has been declared would justify, because the report which has been submitted to you justifies the action of your directors at the time when their management was called in question. You will remember that in July last, through circumstances over which we had no control, we were compelled to call you together and submit to you an explanation of our policy and an approximate statement of our profits. I was careful to explain to you at the time that although we believe the statement put before you was correct, they were not audited accounts. I must admit that after that meeting I felt considerable anxiety, as your directors are not men to be safe guides. And our agents, although men of well-known business ability, were new to mill-management, and the whole working of the company had still to settle down into the regular groove of a going concern. Under these circumstances there was the danger that some error might have crept in, and that I should have to tell you to-day that I had been too sanguine. It is therefore a relief to me to find that I can meet you with the assurance that the actual working of the mill has been quite as favourable as I then ventured to estimate. The latter portion of last year was more favourable for mill industry than the earlier part; but still it was a difficult matter to make a profit, and I think the result we are able to show must be considered satisfactory. Regarding the present year I can speak with some confidence. For the first three months we have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and with the contracts which we have in hand, which will keep us going until the middle of June, we can see our way to a profit, which would enable us to pay a good dividend even if the latter part of this year were no better than last year; and we have every reason to hope that it will prove considerably better. I must take the present opportunity to bear testimony to the excellent management of your agents. They are in an exceptionally good position for the purchase of cotton, and by judicious selection they have been able to secure supplies at very favourable rates, and they have also managed to avoid the very heavy loss in weight, which so often tells against a mill. We are also indebted to Mr. Broadbent and Mr. Bradbury for their excellent management in their departments.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, confirming the appointment of Mr. Sassoon J David as a director of the company, re-electing Messrs. Goculdass Dewjee and Pestonjee Ardeseer Hormarjee as directors, and re-appointing Messrs. Robert Clark and Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar as auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and directors of the company, and the meeting dissolved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·769
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	63·2
Relative humidity of Air	·619
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The healthy virtue with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils. Sold only in capsuled imperia half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store, keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

THE appeal and cross-appeal in the suit Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy were called on yesterday for further hearing at the High Court, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the defendant.

Mr. Farran, in resuming his address on behalf of the defendant, said that when the Court rose on the last occasion, he had stated that the proposition which he sought to establish was that over self-acquired property in Bombay, whether moveable or immoveable, the father had the most absolute control. In support of this proposition, counsel referred to a case reported in 2 Bombay High Court Reports, page 301, where Sir Michael Westropp had held that the father had full power to alienate a field which was his self-acquired property. Another case cited by Mr. Farran was Narotam Jaujeewan *vs.* Narsidas Harkisondas, 3 Bombay High Court Reports, Appellate Jurisdiction, page 6. Here it was held that a Hindoo might dispose of his separate or self-acquired property as he pleased, though it was stated that this remark had reference to Hindoos having no sons.

The Chief Justice said it was much to be regretted if it were found that a Hindoo had not the power of disposing of his self-acquired property. The question had not been fully discussed here.

Mr. Farran: The question is unarguable in the Bombay Presidency. It has all along been assumed that there exists an absolute right over self-acquired property, and, therefore, the point is beyond argument.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Then you mean to say that this point has always been assumed till it has crystallized into law?

Mr. Farran replied in the affirmative, and added that other courts which had examined the Metakshara and other texts had also come to the same conclusion. Counsel cited a case given in Indian Law Reports, 1 Bombay, page 601, in which the judges, Sir Michael Westropp and Mr. Nanabhai Harridas held that the power of a Hindoo to make a testamentary disposition of his self-acquired property was now clearly established.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked whether a Hindoo having sons had absolute power to dispose of his self-acquired property.

Mr. Farran said he did not think it was ever expressly stated in the Privy Council or other decisions that he could not dispose it off, if he had sons.

The Chief Justice wished to see a decision where this point was fully discussed.

Mr. Farran said that no one had raised the point in this Court before. But it was clear from the construction of the Metakshara that the father had the power. Though the point was not argued in this Presidency, the power had always been recognized here. Therefore, even though it might be contended that another construction of the Metakshara might lead to a different conclusion, their lordships would consider it advisable to adopt that construction which was consistent with the custom prevailing in this city. There was a strong case in his favour, reported in Indian Law Reports, 1 Allahabad, page 394. The point was elaborately argued out on the text of the Metakshara in this case in which the father had given away his whole self-acquired property to one son to the exclusion of the other. There was also a case cited by Mr. West, where it was held that the grantee of an inam village might settle it on his two junior wives and their children, to the exclusion of his first wife and three sons. Therefore Mr. Farran asked their Lordships to hold that he had satisfactorily established his first proposition that a father had absolute and unfettered power to deal with his self-acquired property, whether it was moveable or immoveable. He asked their Lordships to hold that self-acquired property in the hands of the father was property which on the death of the owner, unless intercepted by some act of the father in his lifetime, became ancestral property. If he died without disposing it off it became ancestral property, and not otherwise, except, perhaps, when he had partitioned it during his lifetime. Counsel then proceeded to consider the next point, how a father might defeat the future defeasible right of the son to self-acquired property. This right the father could defeat by gift. There was very great distinction between gift and partition. A partition broke up family union together; it broke the relationship of coparceners between father and son. After the partition, the son had only rights of inheritance, but no rights of co-ownership. On the other hand, a gift left the relationship of the coparceners undisturbed. It was only natural that the self-acquired property of the father, the self-acquired property of the son, and in the hands of the son it was impartible, that is to say, the other coshareres had no interest in it. This was stated in Mr. West's work on Hindoo Law, page 718, "Ancestral property recovered by a father ranks as self-acquired." This rule, however, was qualified by a text in the Maiyuka, which imposed a condition on the father's power to alienate the whole of his ancestral property. It would be very strange, indeed, if a father, immediately on giving the property over which by law he had absolute control, to his son, conferred thereby an interest in that property on his son's grandchildren. This would be repugnant to all one's ideas of what self-acquired property meant. The learned Advocate-General had argued that the son retained the rights of self-acquired property over small gifts only. There was nothing in the texts to show that the extent of a gift was limited by anything, except by the power of the giver. On this point, the learned counsel said, the Metakshara was in his favour, and when he turned to the Maiyuka he found a still stronger authority in his behalf. Having cited texts and decisions in point, Mr. Farran submitted that he would be held by the Court to have successfully established his proposition, which was that in regard to self-acquired property given by a father to his son, the sons of the son were not entitled to a share, and could not demand its partition. All rules of reason, common sense and fairness were in favour of the father. Self-acquired property given by a father to his son by will was as impartible as when it was given by the father in his life-time to his son.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Take the illustration of the man who died the other day, Kessowjee Jadowjee, a well known figure in these courts. Some years ago, he swore in a case before me that he had arrived in Bombay with a four-anna piece in his pocket, and his property at the present day might be worth nearly a hundred lakhs. Now, all this property was self-acquired, and according to your arguments, he might have given it away to any one but his son.

Mr. Farran: Yes, but subject to this condition imposed by some texts of Hindoo law that a man cannot absolutely disinherit his son. As to the illustration given by your Lordship, I should not have been at all sorry if Kessowjee had not given his property to his brother Lladhaji, and a small allowance for his maintenance. I do not wish to say any thing against the dead; but I dare say it has come judicially to your Lordship's notice that Lladhaji was in his life time a notorious spendthrift; and if the hard-earned wealth of Kessowjee had passed through his son's hands, I do not think the sons of Lladhar would have seen much of it. Counsel then proceeded to argue the point which, in his opinion, was all-important, namely, whether a gift by will was or was not analogous in Hindoo law to a gift made by the donor in his life-time. It was at one time supposed that a Hindoo will was very similar to an English will, and that the same principles which governed an English testator also governed a Hindoo testator. But the Privy Council had enunciated a different proposition, which was argued out to its full logical conclusion in the Tagore case, and counsel submitted that unless their Lordships overruled the Tagore case——

Mr. Justice Bayley: How can we do that? The Privy Council had rapped the Madras High Court a good deal for not following it.

Mr. Farran said that if, then, the Court followed that case, it must hold that property devised was in the same position as property given—that the power of the testator to devise by will was the same as his power to make a gift in his life-time. The learned Advocate-General had relied on section 240 of Mayne's work as showing that he had the opinion of that learned author in his favour. But the fact was that in this passage Mr. Mayne did not give his own opinion, but only stated the result of two decided cases. According to the authority of Mr. West, there could be no doubt that property given by will would be in the same position as that made over by *gift*, and that in both cases it ranked as self-acquired property. There was no doubt the opinion of Mr. Jolley against this view of the question. He seemed to think that when property was devised, the sons took it by inheritance and not by devise. Now, a professor like Mr. Jolley was not expected to be very conversant with matters of this sort. He had taken a professorial view of the case, which was not supported either by the texts or by the decisions. Mr. Farran next referred to Sir Richard Couch's decision in Tara Naikin's case. (Indian Law Reports, 4 Bombay). That was the case of a woman of the Naikin class who had made a will in favour of her adopted daughter. The question was whether the adopted daughter took the property under the will, or by devise, and it was held by Sir Richard Couch that she took it under a devise. Counsel submitted that their Lordships would hold that, under a gift or a will, a man took absolute estate, and that by rule of inheritence he only took an estate in common with his sons. He was always averse to go to English law to look for analogies, but he might say that under the early English law if a testator gave property to a woman, her husband immediately acquired an interest in that property. The law remained so for a considerable time; but it evidently defeated the intention of the testator, and it was, therefore, held by courts of equity that effect must be given to the wishes of the testator. In the present case the mere fact of a testator making a will showed an intention on his part that the devisee should take the property under the will and as a gift. Counsel then proceeded to read the memorandum of appeal filed on behalf of the defendant.

The Chief Justice, referring to the question of custom dealt with in this case, observed that in Bombay Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Michael Westropp had held that no partition could be granted except under special circumstances. It was sought to prove here the custom of Gujerat and Kattyawar, but his Lordship thought the Court should only go upon the general custom. The Court must look to the law, as laid down and administered here.

Mr. Farran, continuing his arguments, said the next point for the consideration of the Court was whether the plaintiff was entitled to a partition of the ancestral moveable property in his father's lifetime. The impression of the Hindoo community on this point had been that the father could do what he liked with the ancestral moveable property. Not that he could actually waste it, but he was supposed to have the power of disposing it off. The suit for a partition of ancestral moveable property had never been entertained in this Court, though it was not denied that a son could inherit it after his father's death.

Mr. Farran will resume his address when the Court re-assembles this morning.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 13th instant, Dr. H. Cook in the chair:—

Present—Drs J. Arnott, R. N. Khory, Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasji Hormasji, E. C. Tookina, B. S. Shroff, P. B. Nariman, H. N. Seervoy, Bomanji Framji, Jehangir J. Cursetji, D. B. Master, R. D. Nanji, G. E. Dadachanji, Chunilal Ghordhundas, A. P. Cama, Dadabhoy Jamasji, N. N. Katrack, H. J. Apoo, R. N. Luskery, Jeejeebhoy P. Nicholson, A. D. Mody, Perozshaw Pallonji, F. D. Devecha, J. A. D'Gama, and Temulji Bhicaji, the honorary secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman brought the subject of "Puerperal Fever" for discussion under the three following heads:—

(*a*) What is puerperal fever?
(*b*) What are its principal factors in Bombay?
(*c*) Reasons for its greater prevalence among the Parsees than in other communities.

Many of the members present took part in the discussion.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Society:—Drs. S. A. Erulkar, Framji Edulji Davur, and P. M. Lisboa Pinto.

MR. JUSTICE WEST ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

A CAIRO correspondent says that Mr. Justice West, before leaving for India, unburdened his conscience by submitting to the Ministry reports on various subjects connected with the judicial administration. Mr. Justice West says:—

"In a few days I must leave this country; but as the silent suppression of a bad system by a good one—which I had contemplated—seems no longer feasible, I think it my duty, before I depart, to signalize, with even more emphasis than last year, some mischiefs that demand instant cure."

These reports will probably be relegated to the pigeon-holes of the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, unless Her Majesty's Government insist upon the production of them, and on a more thorough, careful, and dispassionate consideration of this great question than has ever before been bestowed on it, although it is one which every reformer, from Sir S. Cave to Sir H. D. Wolff, has signalized as of the first importance. But, failing such production, I deem it a duty to give publicity to at least some portions of these reports, which in calm, judicial language assert the existence of a system which that in Naples or Bulgaria would have aroused the generous indignation of the English Premier. I will only further preface the quotations from Mr. Justice West's documents by stating that they are detached sentences, from which the commas have been omitted an irrelevant parenthesis, and that they refer, not to existing abuses which England has failed to redress, but to abuses created under the Anglo-Egyptian Government in and since 1884, frequently in spite of Mr. Justice West's protests:—

"Almost immediately after my arrival in Egypt last year I was struck by the large proportion of prisoners awaiting trial. The most startling instances were those of prisoners awaiting trial by the Commissions on Brigandage constituted by the decree of October, 1884. The prison population has gone up almost 100 per cent. in a couple of years, and it is continually increasing. The Procureur General was cognizance only of cases within the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. Over cases in the hands of a Commission I can exercise no influence. It is only as a spectator standing outside the system itself though deeply interested in what is going on, that I can see and show what, to judicial eyes, seems offensive, ineffective, and unfair in trial by Commission as now constituted, and in the proceedings connected therewith.

"At the end of February, 1886, there were 344 persons in the several gaols who had been imprisoned for over six months awaiting trial. A large proportion of these had been confined about one year or more. There were 84 whose confinement began before 1885, and 14 who had been in prison from various dates in 1883.

"As to the mode of procedure, or 'instruction,' no rule is provided, except the command to discard all the ordinary rules which govern criminal proceedings. All is left to the wisdom and kindness of the Commission. The forms and delays devised to give the prisoner a fair chance of disproving false accusations are set aside. No postponement is allowed to enable him to disprove the false testimony given against him. Evidence is taken in his absence, and secretly. He has no right to employ an advocate, much less to have one provided for him by the tribunal, as the Code prescribes. As soon as the 'instruction' has terminated, the *proces-verbal* is read in public audience in presence of the accused, who is heard in his defence. So soon as the defence of the accused has been heard the Commission, on the spot, renders its sentence. Execution is to follow within 24 hours; but no capital punishment is to be carried out without the sanction of the Khedive.

"Thus an ignorant and bewildered peasant—one of, perhaps 10 or 20—is called on suddenly to answer the case against him as developed in a long document, of which a great part may be unintelligible to him, and more so to an innocent than a guilty man. His defence need not be taken down, nor even any note thereon. Then comes instantaneous judgment, without deliberation, and with no statement of reasons, except such as the president may think judicious. The judges may be humane, they may make allowances and concessions, they may bring to the comparatively cultured reasoning of the substitute of the Procureur-General; but the system is none the less one that would lend itself, with equal or greater ease, to the excesses of callous ferocity. The Commission is practically the judge together. The gallows and *travaux forces* are instruments of terror not less awful or less capable of abuse than the kourbash.

"Lest these expressions may seem exaggerated, I must remind the Government of the decree of the 27th of December, 1884, constituting a 'Company of Discipline.' According to this, in its loose, vague language, any person of suspicious antecedents may, even though it be clear that he has committed no offence at the time of his arrest, be enrolled in a 'Company of Discipline' should the Commission but think that there exist any serious suspicions against him. The same penalty is pronounced against anyone who, having returned from banishment to the Soudan, is a vagrant and cannot furnish security for good behaviour. The Commission with these powers consists of the Mudir and two landowners of his district.

"As to the destination of the 'Company of Discipline,' the decree states that it may be sent wherever may be judged necessary, either to the coasts of the Red Sea or to the Soudan. That is, that in case of conviction the Commission must sentence the offender according to the Penal Code; but, in the event of acquittal, it may transport him for an indefinite term—a punishment far more terrible than any imprisonment. If the case be too weak to take before the *parquet*, or tribunal, all trouble may be saved by getting an order from this anomalous Committee of Public Safety. By orders issued under cover of this decree, aged men and boys have been condemned whose antecedents can hardly afford a probability of serious future crime. Persons suspected and whom it is convenient to get out of the way are simply sent unconvicted, but on remand, to the ordinary gaols, or to the prison at Tantah, where numbers are at this moment, exempted from forced labour but kept imprisoned without any term being assigned to their confinement. I have not the means to ascertain the precise number of prisoners now undergoing discipline, but I compute it at about 200.

"It is the fashion to meet any proposal for a small reform with the objection that it does not fit the system, and any project of wider reform by censure of it as theoretic. I trust I shall not be set down and set aside as a theorist because I object to loathsome gaols, overcrowded with untried and acquitted prisoners, or because I desire to secure a fair and open trial for the accused before he can be condemned to death or perpetual servitude. If the system necessarily reject such reforms, then even the system ought to be changed. The sullen torpidity produced by fear is not a worthy art of government. The honour of my own country is involved in the proceedings which, consciously or unconsciously, she patronizes; and I would fain save His Highness the Khedive—a mild and gentle Prince—from the historical doom of a Tiberius."

It is needless to say that these quotations give a very imperfect and unjust idea of the contents of this remarkably able document. I have extracted only the most striking passages, which, thus chosen, necessarily fail to give an idea of the argumentative force and strict, judicial impartiality which characterize the original. I trust, however, that I have quoted sufficient to show that the honour of the English Government is concerned in demanding a strict inquiry into these allegations, made officially by a member of the High Court of Bombay specially charged with the reorganization of the Egyptian judicial administration.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH OF PASTEUR.

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* gives the following sketch of M. Pasteur, who has recently come so prominently before the world by his treatment of hydrophobia:—

Pasteur, the lion of the day, is, like M. Grévy, a Franche-Comtoise. He has the intonation in speaking of the President of the Republic—that is to say, he drawls slightly, and emphasises strongly the leading word in each sentence. There is an indolence in the walk which arises from an incompletely-cured attack of hemiplegia, from which some years ago he was dangerously ill. He manages not to limp, although he has to drag the left leg, which is not of so much use to him as a cork one set on an active thigh. The eyes of yellowish brown, with less brown than yellow of a topaz hue, are set in bistrous lids, and appear too much fatigued to see without first being well rubbed. I dare say they are what they look. There are vertical wrinkles in the brow and queer unnatural crow's-feet about the temple. Concentrating attention through a microscope on the infinitely small animalcular world has produced them. Parteur's countenance betokens originality, and the whole man shows sturdy strength and grith. The outer man is short, thick-set, deep-chested, and a massive head is set close to a pair of broad shoulders. The face is fat, though not *glabre* (you have no English word, I think, for *glabre*), and the beard, which is short, scant, and grizzled, does not certainly adorn it. I like his spoonbill nose. It shows character, and intensifies the homeliness which keeps company with his air of intelligence, and which shows freedom from small conceit. But if Pasteur is not self-sufficient and self-conscious, he is not without quiet dogmatism of manner, such as one finds in old French country cures who have long been looked up to by their flock. The *savant* of the Rue d'Ulm is genuine, but he means to turn the altar of science to good account, and has for many years turned it to good account in procuring an income for himself. The homely kindness is devoid of sensibility. It costs him no pang to immolate dogs, rabbits, and guinea-pigs on the altar aforesaid.

The correspondent is no believer in M. Pasteur's theory of inoculation for hydrophobia, and expresses views which are heretical to the last degree. He writes:—

A lady from Nancy, who had been inoculated by him seven times for a dog's bite, told him that before she began to follow his treatment she neither ate nor slept well, and had never at any time a good appetite; whereas, from the time of the second inoculation, she had become permanently hungry and sleepy. What was allowed her at a well-furnished table d'hote did not half satisfy her. Pasteur ascribed this change to his treatment, and told me that "inoculation for rabies often removed the constition." My notion—but I did not dare suggest it—was that the lady became ravenous because devoured by microbes. Consumptive persons are fearful devourers until they get to the gallopping stage of the disease. They consume food because they are themselves consumed by the infinite myriads of infinitely small creatures—creatures which prey upon them. The baby which was born after its mother was thrice taken to Pasteur for inoculation, is a most voracious feeder than new-born babes usually are. No doubt it is infested with the bacteriæ of rabies in their attenuated or cultivated form.

Evil communications, it is said, corrupt good manners. This is what the correspondent writes in regard to M. Pasteur's Russian patients:—

The wolf-bitten moujiks who have come from Smolensk, went about freely in the early days of their treatment. But they were simple enough to express their wonder at Paris being so brilliant, polite, and well ordered without a Czar. Unfortunately for them, a newspaper correspondent repeated what they said, and orders were sent to the Russian Embassy to keep off visitors from them, and not to let them out unless accompanied by the two doctors who live with Pasteur or by somebody in the service of Baron Mohrenheim. It is to prevent western poison from infiltrating into the rural class in Russia that the Russian Minister of the Interior wants to establish a Pasteurian Institute at St. Petersburg. Pasteur has also shown dignity in not lending himself to this proposed "measure of public health," the reason of which he divined. He will allow any number of Russian doctors to see his inoculations of rabies, but he is not going to let them into the heart of his mystery. Paris is not too far from any part of Russia for persons bitten by rabid animals not to arrive here in time to be secured against the effects of the bite. If the Czar is really ill in the way of manufacture of his rural subjects, they will I dare say continue to stand by him. If not, why he will have to take the consequences, and live abroad on the treasures he possesses. The excuse for sequestrating the moujiks is that those among them who have been given to Nihilist tracts by Russian prosc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

THE trade movements of the past week bear out in a very marked way the reading of the situation which we gave in our last weekly report. Wheat is evidently a large crop, but Linseed is a small yield, and Cotton arrivals are not developing as they should do if the exports for the six months are to be much over 800,000 bales. Freights are naturally very quiet with such an outlook for the remainder of the season, and rates are slightly easier at £1 to £1-1-3 per ton. It is in Money and Exchange, however, that the change gradually coming over the prospects of our export season is mainly manifest. As we pointed out on Thursday last the financial requirements of our export trade have been anticipated on a scale much beyond anything now likely to be realised, with the result that money is becoming cheaper just when in ordinary times the highest point would be about being reached; while the exchangeable value of the Rupee, instead of recovering or even steadying, under the influence of large shipments of produce, has dropped fully a half per cent. during the week. Imports as a rule are quiet but very steady. Government Paper and kindred Securities are firm; Shares are quiet.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed a decrease in the Cash Balance of 18 lakhs, of which, however, only 5 lakhs were due to increased trade requirements. At this stage of the season such a return would always have been interpreted as against dearer money, but unless under a very exceptional condition of the market such as undoubtedly has prevailed for some weeks past an actual reduction in rates of discount would scarcely have been regarded as possible. At the usual board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday, however, the official minimum was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum, and if the movement was unexpected it certainly was warranted, the rate in the open market having been 3 to 3½ per cent. below the Bank for some time past. Such an unusual step would scarcely have been taken had the Bank authorities seen the slightest probability of the outside charges for accommodation working up to their level, and we may, therefore, take it that falling unforeseen influences we are not likely to see dearer money during the remainder of the season than what we now have. In one respect no doubt this will be an encouragement to trade, but on the other hand it must be accepted as indicating a very quiet state of current business.

From Calcutta we learn by wire to-day that the Cash Balances of the Bank of Bengal have decreased by 3 lakhs on the week.

EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling has been weak throughout, and we close to a decline of ⅛d. per rupee on last mail's rates. On Thursday evening last we quoted demand Bank Bills at 1s. 5 7/32d. and 3 months' Credits at 1s. 6 1-32d., but before the steamer left on Friday the former were reduced 1-32d. On Saturday, with Bar Silver quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower from London, increased weakness was apparent, and a decline of 1-32d. took place all round. Monday was a holiday, but the fall was repeated again on Tuesday and again yesterday. To-day with the weekly biddings for Council drafts having only resulted in Rs. 22,10,000 being sold out of the 30 lakhs offered at 1s. 5¾d. for drafts and 1s. 5 25-32d. for wire transfers we are again practically 1-32d. lower. Certainly the market quotation for 3 months' Credits ready is maintained at 1s. 5 15-16d., the same as yesterday, but 1s. 5 29-32d. has been done for delivery at the end of the month which is only giving two more mails. Closing rates for ready bills to-day are:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5⅞d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5 15-16d. to 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 1-16d. to 1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1'89	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1'90½	,,

For future delivery we quote 3 months' Credits for May at 1s. 5¾d., Bank telegraphic for the monsoon months at 1s. 5⅝d., with demand doubtful at 1-32d. more. On this level the tone at the close is currently said to be steady, and there can be no doubt that the decline is inducing an amount of willingness to sell which may lead to a check for a time in the downward movement. Even should that prove to be the case, however, we see nothing on which to base hopes of a permanent steadiness let alone any recovery; and many well informed people are of opinion that even at the difference quoted buyers of Bank Bills for future delivery now are likely to have the best of the bargain when the contracts come to maturity. This makes the outlook for Government finance the reverse of encouraging, and we doubt not the authorities at Simla are already beginning to see that in estimating the value of the Rupee for the financial year at 1s. 6d. they were imagining a vain thing. Matters would be mended, however, by the resumption of the old policy of tinkering with the Council drawings of which we see the beginning in the announcement, reducing the amount to be offered at next week's biddings from 30 to 20 lakhs. This plan has been tried year after year and always with the same result, that the amount witheld from the market during the export season when there is a demand for remittance to this side has had to be placed later on at a considerable loss. The wiser policy would be to meet the market freely now to admit of the reduction being made at the period of greatest slackness.

According to Reuter, Bar Silver in London has receded 5-16d. per oz. during the week, from 46⅝d. to 46 5-16d., but we learn from private sources that the actual quotation at home yesterday was 46¼d., which lays down at a trifle over 1s. 5¾d. per rupee. The shipments to this side, however, continue to diminish, the amount reported by wire for this week being only £40,000. The position of Silver in the Mint as shown in to-day's *Government Gazette* statement is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 18th April 1886	92,65,211
Silver received during the week	38,56,900
	1,31,22,111
New Coin paid during the week	70,36,167
	60,85,944
Silver belonging to private individuals	32,75,814
	93,61,758
Last week	1,29,77,401

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The tone of the market was quiet but steady up to yesterday, the quotation for Fours ready remaining practically unchanged at Rs. 97¾. The reduction of the Bank of Bombay rate of discount yesterday however had a strengthening effect inducing an advance to Rs. 97¾. Fours and a half have ruled mostly at Rs. 101. For a time yesterday Rs. 101¼ was quoted, but it is not the rate to-day, indeed we should call the market quiet at the close at Rs. 101.

There is still a notable absence of paper in the market, and as we have previously remarked we believe a 4 per cent. rupee loan for say 2½ Crores would, if definitely announced to be the total amount to be borrowed on this side during the year, be received with marked favour.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds have receded to Rs. 100½. Port Trust Bonds are still quoted at Rs. 91.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding cheaper money the share market has been exceedingly quiet this week, and the majority of the movements in prices which our quotations show have been downward. In *Spinning and Weaving* Mills the decline which has taken place is accounted for by the rise in the value of the raw staple which has materially narrowed the margin for profit. The fall has been Rs. 20 in Coorla and Framjee Patit, Rs. 15 in Mahalukshmi and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Ripon, and Rs. 5 in Bombay United Hindustan, Jewraz Balloo, Khatao Muckonjee and Manockjee Patit. In *Press* companies the general tendency has also been weaker. Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 20, Akbar Rs. 15, and Mofussils Rs. 2½, but on the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 100 in Fort Press, Rs. 20 in Mercantile, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Rs. 12½ in Bombay, Rs. 7½ in New Indian and Rs. 5 in Manmar. In the *Miscellaneous* list there has practically been no movement throughout the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.—The improvement in the demand which we noticed last Thursday has not been maintained throughout the week. Prices have been supported as might be expected with the decline which has taken place in exchange, but the enquiry both on the spot and to arrive has rather slackened off, and if we call the market steady it is the best report we can give. In the absence of actual business from the bazaar, native holidays have rather tended to circumscribe transactions, and the estimated total of 2,800 packages is not therefore an unfavourable result all things considered. Of *Local* made Goods the sales are called about 2,000 packages for the week, prices remaining unaltered.

TWIST.—For English yarns the report is quiet and unchanged, and local spinnings are equally unmoved, both the internal consumption and the demand for China being apparently satisfied for the time being.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet and if anything the turn easier. We quote Braziers at Rs. 33½ per cwt. in bundles. *Yellow Metal* is rather slow of sale, and As. 4 per cwt. lower at Rs. 27¼ per cwt. for Braziers. *Iron* is unchanged in every respect.

COALS.—The market continues slack. A part cargo of Cardiff March shipment is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 14-8. Current quotations are Davison's West Hartley Rs. 15, Ordinary Cardiff Rs. 14½, Powell Duffryn Rs. 15½ per ton alongside, buyers at about As. 4 per ton less. Bunder Stocks are estimated at about 60,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The movements which have taken place since our last weekly report have not improved the position of *bonâ fide* exporters. As a rule the market advices by wire from Liverpool have been exceedingly firm, and with supplies here disappointingly small, sellers have had every inducement to observe the very conservative policy which they have shown. On the other hand actual buyers of Surats, especially on the continent, appear to have been to a great extent unaffected by the firmness in Liverpool and only in very exceptional cases have practicable limits been received. The result has been that while there has been a large number of local transactions in the way of buying in against previous sales, and speculative purchases on native account the extent of new business initiated has been very limited. What has been done has mostly been in Dhollera, Bhownuggers and Broach. The former there can now be little doubt is going to prove a very short crop little if anything better than last year; while of Broach, although there is still a fair quantity coming to hand the proportion of "fine" is exceedingly small, in fact the class may be said to be practically exhausted.

The quantity of New Crop received so far this season we estimate at about 737,000 bales, as follows:—

	Bales.
Berar	250,000
Benral	170,000
Khandeish	110,000
Broach	105,000
Dhollera	80,000
Barsi and Nugger	37,000
Hingunghaut	16,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Receipts.			
For the week	61,783	47,400	74,976
Since 1st January	685,887	451,855	716,305
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	52,059	23,792	18,331
Since 1st January	443,078	283,356	458,913
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,162	2,541	2,113
Since 1st January	23,957	22,136	40,974

The following are to-day's quotations for Fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission:—

New Crop—		per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	April	Rs. 169	3d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	160	2 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	155	3 17-32d.
Omra, Fine	do. (nominal)	193	4 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	171 to 178	3 29-32 to 4 1-16d.
Do. Good	do.	167 to 174	3 13-16 to 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do	158 to 165	3⅞ to 25-32d.
Broach, Fine	do	,,	20½ 4 21-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	197 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	,,	195 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,,	185 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,,	180 4¼d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	May	,,	183 4 3-16d.
Westerns	do.	,,	173 3 31-32d.

WHEAT.—The arrivals this weak have probably been the largest on record at this period of the season, but as the bulk of them have to against previous contracts they have not been productive of any reduction in prices. On the contrary favored by weak freight and lower texchange sellers have been able to obtain a partial advance of As. 1 per cwt. in soft kinds and of As. 2 in some descriptions of Hard wheat on which latter the demand mainly runs at the moment. We quote now:—

No. 1 White Pessy	Rs. 4-1-0 to 4-2	per cwt.
Leakari	,, 3-12 to 3-13	,,
Khatha	,, 3-10-0 to 3-10-6	,,
Ahmedabad	,, 3-14	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is coming in very slowly and the accounts from up-country leave little doubt that the crop is exceedingly short. Notwithstanding quiet accounts from home therefore rates here are about As. 1 per cwt. dearer Rs. 6-4-6 being now the current price. *Rapeseed* is quiet and practically unchanged in value at Rs. 4-11½ for Red Cawnpore and Rs. 5-11 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat. *Gingelly* is dearer slightly for white, but mixed is about 1 Anna per cwt. lower at Rs. 7-3 and Rs. 6-14 per cwt. respectively.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

		1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat	For the week ....cwt.	363,619	173,652	83,206
,,	Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	2,430,604	2,760,514	1,048,432
Linseed	For the week ..... ,,	166,693	226,951	272,349
,,	Since 1st Jan..... ,,	1,406,836	2,152,383	1,413,497
Rapeseed	For the week ... ,,	73,323	73,399	59,503
,,	Since 1st Jan. .... ,,	364,715	253,376	226,066
Gingelly	For the week .... ,,	18,576	21,240	14,057
,,	Since 1st Jan..... ,,	665,199	928,175	716,294

SPECTACLES.

AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
28, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

EWING—March 17, at Hampstead-road Hospital (where he had been brought from India for treatment of paralysis, caused by a gunshot accidentally received near Bahraich, in Oudh, in December 1881), L S Ewing, Esq, son of the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged 30 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL—April 5, at Meerut, the wife of Edward R W Carroll, Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.
DOUGLASS—April 11, at No 35, Chowringhee-road, Calcutta, the wife of J Douglas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SHAVIER—April 6, at Benares, Walter Newton Shavier, Zamindar of Taluka Shakardih, Patna District, aged 42 years, 7 months and 4 days.
SHILLINGFORD—April 8, at Purneah, Charles Alexander Shillingford, of Manshal Indigo Concern, Purneah, aged 60 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

THE great meeting at Her Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday night was important not only as in itself an eminently influential protest against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, but as an invitation to a national movement of resistance to the measure. The telegram describes it as representative of all Parties, but in no respect could its representative character have been more strongly exhibited than in the association of Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington in the advocacy of a resolution for the maintenance of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. It can scarcely be that the movement will end there. It has been begun under auspices too influential for that. The Easter holidays are at hand, and there are tempting opportunities for men of both Parties who are opposed to Home Rule to exhibit their strength in public meetings. Wednesday's meeting will give a special character to the movement. There has scarcely been an instance in which a great legislative proposal has evoked a protest so free of party character as that which was delivered there. We have yet to see if the special character which has been given to the protest will still attach to it. It will not escape notice that although Lord Hartington joined hands with Lord Salisbury, the Radical party were not represented. A movement in which Whigs and Tories alone are in coalition will not be the national movement by which Mr. Gladstone's efforts can be most easily defeated. We have yet to see if Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are able to get a large Radical following, and it need scarcely be said that the defection of Lord Hartington will exert less influence upon the course of events than a genuine Radical defection could do. A week or two ought to reveal the realities of the situation in that respect. Meantime the result of the bye-election at Ipswich is of some importance. Thus far the constituencies, with many chances of declaring themselves, had made no protest against Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The ministerial elections and other bye-elections revealed no alarm at the projects attributed to Mr. Gladstone. The most had been made of the mischief attaching to his intentions in regard to Home Rule, and in spite of this Ministerial candidates had been carried by large majorities. But at Ipswich there has been a turning of the tide. Will it continue? There is much in the recent defections and in the great London meeting to encourage the opponents of the measure, though thoughtful people here and there will recognise that a solution of the problem will not be provided by the simple rejection of the measure now before Parliament.

THE present depression of trade, as we have recently shown, is exhibited in a smaller return for the business done rather than in an actual decrease in the quantity of goods sold. The linen and woollen trades have suffered severely both in business and in profits, but most other trades show a slowly increasing quantity of exports, although the profits earned may be considerably less. We have also been led to conclude that England has not kept pace with most of the principal countries in the world in the growth of her trade. America has increased her trade five or six-fold, Russia three-fold; except France there is not a country which has not doubled its exports. Of course, the estimate of growth by proportions may not be conclusive, for it is comparatively easy for a small trade to double itself in a backward country, while it is an immense effort for a larger trade to do the same. A million of exports may become two millions without exceptional difficulty, but a hundred millions cannot increase to two hundred millions except by extraordinary efforts. The fact that England's trade has not increased in the same proportion as other countries is, therefore, not absolutely conclusive proof that her trade is shrinking and that she is being hopelessly beaten in the competition for modern trade. In less than twenty years she has increased her exports from 165 to 240 millions, while her great competitor, the United States, has increased from 28 to 167 millions in the same time. But America enjoys extraordinary facilities for the production of food and raw materials, and the rapid development of steam communication enables her to pour her products into Europe in rapidly increasing quantities, to the entire ruin and dismay of home producers, and with every improvement in the cheapness and speed of those communications the more absolute command does she obtain over the European markets. The small tenant farmer in Ireland with no capital was the first to go to the wall. Farming throughout Europe is paralysed, and anxious statesmen can only think of adding another five or ten per cent. to the import duties to put off for a time the impending distress. Russia, as we have heard, is making enormous loans to the peasants in order to enable them to live, and in England, where free trade has long broken down the defences against foreign imports, the rich farmer candidly confesses himself beaten and is making an unconditional surrender. The continental farmer must break up also, but the protective defences of each state may for a time make his lot less severe than that of his foreign competitor.

The depression of trade being more or less the same thing as a fall in price, the question suggests itself why should prices fall, and the explanation would be that price depends mainly upon the relative quantities of money and produce which can be exchanged. Dividing the workers into farmers and manufacturers, it was pressed upon the attention of the last generation or two that England had special advantages for manufacture, which were neutralized by the cost of food. There were coal and iron and skilled mechanics better than any in the world, and manufactures must increase in prosperity if the cost of food could be decreased. This could be done by free trade in corn, and on this being carried the event fully justified the expectations formed of the measure. Manufacturing industries entered upon a splendid career of unexampled prosperity; foreign rivals were distanced more completely, and the introduction of railways compelling every State to adopt this rapid and cheap mode of communication, there was work enough for the nation for many years. The mercantile fleet had likewise to be reconstructed, iron and afterwards steel taking the place of the old wooden ships: extraordinary improvements were made in spinning and weaving machines; and coincident with all this came the discovery of gold mines, and latterly of silver mines. The natural result of a vast increase in manufactures would have been a fall in price. A shilling would have gone further, but this was counteracted by the discovery of gold and silver mines, and a great increase having been thus made to money the result was in favour of manufactures; more money had to be paid for manufactures and prices rose. The production of gold however has been some time past steadily declining, while on the other hand there has been greater demand than before for its use as money, and the use of silver for this purpose has been very greatly curtailed. Consequently there has been a very great disturbance in prices, gold has been unduly appreciated, silver has been unduly depreciated, and goods measured in gold show a fall in price in gold-using countries, which if measured in silver in countries where both metals are current would probably show an increase. It is no doubt true that meat and some other articles have fallen in price, but there are special reasons for such cases, and the fact remains that as a rule the scramble for gold has affected prices. There is less gold to do the work of a much larger trade, the competition for it is keen, and more and more goods are offered for less and less quantities of the precious metal, which is now enjoying a monopoly price by artificial restrictions on the use of silver.

This is not the place to advocate a return to bi-metallism; but no explanation of the fall in prices can be correct without taking into account the artificial value which has been given to gold at the expense of silver. Over-production is offered by others as an explanation of the fall in price. And no doubt at times there is a run upon certain industries which stimulates production until it culminates in a reaction. Ship-building in England and railroad-making in America are familiar examples. For some years considerably more than a million of tons per annum was added to the tonnage of our shipping, until the inevitable reaction came, and fleets of ships are now lying idle, while the rest are struggling to pay expenses. It is not that the volume of trade has diminished, but that the supply of ships has increased faster than was necessary, which is the explanation of this state of things. In the circumstances of America, railway-making is an indication of the extension of cultivation, and considering the constant influx of immigrants, and the steady movements to the West, these speculation railroads have not long to wait before they are brought into use. Yet it is not possible to lay down eight to ten thousand miles of railway for a series of years without coming to grief. It is not wonderful that lines which are projected into space are sometimes left there, not for ever, but long enough to ruin the shareholders. But the fringe of cultivation gradually extends over the waste, and in a few years a healthy business springs up to cover the ruin. America is just recovering from one of her periodical fits of over-production of railways, and it was confidently expected that there would be a revival of trade in the spring of this year; but the revival is slow in coming. The coal and iron trades of England have been enormously developed of late years in the face of falling prices, but the stocks have rapidly accumulated, and capitalists who have been working with no margin of profit, and even at a loss, rather than shut up the business and break up their connections, would not be sorry if the men were to strike, as they threaten to do, until the stocks have been cleared off. So it is in the cotton and other trades. The business is pushed to an extreme in order to make up by quantity of sales the profits which have been lost by the fall in price. But over-production in most trades is merely temporary in its effects, and is insensibly cured by under-production for two or three years. The shipping trade is now on a fair way to recovery since there has been a partial stop to further production, and the cotton spinners and weavers must curtail their output before they can hope for improvement. Business men have not been content to wait patiently for better times, but have been forcing sales in the hope of making the same profits as before. The recovery therefrom has been postponed so far as the evil can be cured by under-production. The big capitalists have been able to stand longer than the small business men, but profits have been so cut down that it is not possible business can be continued much longer, and the present year will probably witness the insolvency of hundreds of small business men. If the distress among English merchants is so severe, it naturally follows that merchants all over the world are in as bad or even worse condition, for the fall in price is not confined to England. It is equally felt everywhere.

THE Viceroy's echo at Benares of a portion of Mr. Grant Duff's recent warning to the graduates of the University of Madras against too exclusive an ambition for Government employ has not pleased the native newspapers which have noticed it. They regard it as a symptom of a conspiracy on the part of the powers that be against higher education in India. The *Patriot* "cannot watch too anxiously the progress of a concealed desire to lay an axe at the root of high education," and it anticipates more dire days than those of Sir George Campbell, for "a better and an abler man" will have the propounding of the scheme. The scheme, of course, has no other existence than that which its much too premature critics have conceived of. Nothing is more unlikely than that the Government of India will in our time deal with higher education, except with the object of extending and improving it. To tell the students of a University that they are applying in the wrong direction the advantages which their education gives them, is anything but the proof of a desire to "lay an axe at the root of high education." It would be difficult to render a greater service to a generation of men who regard education as merely a means to the acquisition of a Government appointment than to tell them that Government service should not be the be-all and the end-all of their lives. If offence is occasionally given by the dispensers of this good advice, we hope that those who are offended will consider that their candid counsellors represent a nation to which the public service, well paid though it is, has fewer attractions than to most nations. No people look less than the English to that official career towards which the average Frenchman, for instance, casts longing eyes. Allowance, no doubt, should be made for the much wider career that is thrown open to an educated man in England than in India. But even here the career is not bounded by such narrow lines as some of the protestants against the Viceroy's and Mr. Grant Duff's advice have assumed. The world of the educated native is a wider one than that which is embraced in Government service and the medical and legal profession, or at least it would be as soon as the guides of native opinion ceased to brand as enemies of higher education the statesmen who have urged them to put their acquirements to a better use. Lord Dufferin hinted at the truth of the matter when he urged that careers thought well worthy of pursuit by high-bred gentlemen in Europe were non-existent in this country for want of the technical qualifications necessary for their successful pursuit. There is no mistaking the direction in which this observation points. Is it quite honest to infer from it that the Government of India regard high education with disfavour, and are plotting some means of checking its progress?

THE Senate of the University of Bombay had to deal last evening with an agenda too long for one sitting, and some of the more important items in it stand over for decision this evening. Amongst these we certainly do not include the dispute concerning the election of Drs. Hojel and Eduljee Nusserwanjee as medical syndics. This was disposed of with appropriate promptitude, the motion calling it in question being withdrawn. The only wonder is that with bye-laws dealing very clearly with the case that had arisen it should have been deemed necessary to place the matter on the notice paper, and to ask the aid of eminent counsel in interpreting two sentences of very intelligible English. The discussion on the motion to add French to the list of second languages in the higher examination was not completed, though many speakers took part in it. We hope that before the Senate divides upon Mr. Jardine's motion, members will disabuse their minds of the idea to which Mr. Justice West endeavoured to give currency that the motion is "a young ladies' motion," intended to modify the University course in favour of young ladies. Undoubtedly the proposal originated in a sense of the hardship suffered by ladies who, having prepared French for the Matriculation examination, found that the language was of no value to them for their subsequent University career. But no one supposes that they alone would profit by the change, and Mr. Justice West himself has put a knowledge of French to so high a use that he can scarcely contend that the question whether or not the language is to have its due place in University education is exclusively a young ladies' question. Besides, a peculiar inconvenience attaches to the use of such an argument in an audience wherein there are not a few to whom it would be anything but a recommendation of a particular project to affirm of it that it was put forward in the interest of the higher education of women.

THE Government of Bombay have granted a site on the Esplanade, adjoining that of the new Municipal Hall, for the Anjuman-i-Islam School. The building will cost about Rs. 1,30,000, of which the Mahomedan community will raise one lakh, the Government undertaking to provide the balance.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

SIMLA has not yet put on its spring garb, both nature and society are waiting for more genial weather. Towards the end of last month, there was a terrific hailstorm, such as has not been known in the memory of any one here, and this destroyed or crippled all the newly-budding plants, and did irreparable damage. Every glass house was destroyed, Annandale Garden laid waste, and the cold weather, which has prevailed since, has prevented as yet the partial recovery of the plants. Hailstones one inch and a half in circumference were measured the next day, and I am assured on trustworthy authority, that many were the size of a hen's eggs, while the majority were as large as those of pigeon's. Had this storm taken place in the day, the loss of life would have been serious. It seems to have been appalling while it lasted, windows were broken in every house exposed to its force, and one was unroofed and everything breakable in it destroyed. The hailstones remained in some shady places for a fortnight, and may still be there, for until the last two days the temperature has been low enough to preserve them. The garden beds are still pitted, where the hailstones struck, and one hears of even iron roofs suffering damage. It is something to regret not having, when safely housed, witnessed such a storm. The new arrivals have all been grumbling dreafully at the cold, and to come from a temperature rising to over 90°, to one which goes down to 43°, is a change which few appreciate; even the winter residents declared they had not felt the cold so piercing as during the end of March and beginning of April. I have been looking round to see what of interest I could find for this first letter, and it has struck me that some account of the work being done in the Ripon Hospital may not be unacceptable.

The opening of this hospital was, I think, the first public act of the present Viceroy in Simla about a year since. I then described the building, and so shall now merely give an outline of its capacity and progress. It contains fifty beds for natives and eight for Europeans, all free. The building is extremely well designed, there being only four beds in any one ward; and there are small separate rooms, with smaller ones at the back, where high-caste natives may arrange for their wives or friends to cook their food and wait upon them, and thus the hospital is rendered available for those whose prejudices would otherwise prevent their accepting its benefits. Can consideration for our fellow-subjects go further than this? It is a strange sight to see these poor, dirty-looking hill folk housed in comfortable, even pretty looking rooms; for Dr. Franklin, with that kindness and thought, which is not uncommon among men of his profession, when they love their work, has been collecting pictures for the walls, and to them it must be a very new sensation to be clean. One wonders whether the mud hut to which they have hitherto been accustomed will not strike them with disgust when they return, after living in such cleanliness and comparative luxury. But we are too prone to judge of other people's feelings by our own, and they may prefer dirt and the mud hut. Indeed, Dr. Franklin laughingly assured me it would empty the hospital at once, to insist on a bath all round. It requires a large love of humanity in the abstract, to be able to deal so kindly with this concrete portion of it; this thought forced itself very strongly yesterday, when looking through the wards with the doctor and observing his kindly interest in the patients. The only disease excluded is small-pox, that being provided for elsewhere. There is an ophthalmic ward containing four beds, all full, two or three cases being operations for cataract. The hospital is composed of five separate buildings connected by covered ways, each well open on all sides, and the advantage of this can be well understood: it gives air and light in abundance. One of these blocks has been seperated for female wards. A lady doctor, Miss Gregory, arrived three weeks ago to take charge of this portion of the work, and already she is almost fully employed, her assistance having been sought by the native *dhais* in outside cases. This branch of the hospital, though organized exactly after the plan proposed for the work connected with the Countess of Dufferin's scheme, is entirely self-supporting, and receives no assistance from that fund. It is hoped that the better class of natives will employ the lady doctor for their families, the fees going to the hospital, which will, of course, depend on local subscriptions. Although the charity will be chiefly of service to the native hill men, who throng Simla during the season as jhampannies and workmen (the latter being very liable to accidents from the nature of the work they do), yet the hill rajahs, as far as I can learn, have not one of them become annual subscribers; and one at any rate, whose State is adjoining, has not even given a donation towards the building fund. The centre block contains the Government dispensary, and that attached to the hospital (Government supplying the drugs for the former), consulting rooms, operation room, committee room, and the ophthalmic ward on the lower floor. Everything is nice and well arranged as in an English hospital at home; water laid on with sinks and drains, all carefully planned. On the upper floor are the European wards, four in number, containing two beds in each. These are free, but there are four other rooms, very comfortable, with a private verandah, for which a charge of from 3 to 4 rupees daily will be made. This will include medical attendance, medicine, and everything else, except a nurse, which if an European hospital nurse, will be two rupees a day extra. Patients can, however, have a servant of their own, and food will be supplied by the hospital at the rate of eight annas a day for a Christian and four annas for a native. These rooms will be a great boon to those who can secure them, for a nicer place to be ill in one could not choose; a beautiful view from the verandah, and everything new and clean around, to say nothing of a trained European nurse and good doctor. There are, besides the surgeon superintendent, Dr. Franklin, a native surgeon and two assistants, with a staff of compounders and dressers, all of whom live in houses adjoining the hospital. There is also a nice little house for the lady doctor and nurses; of the latter they hope to have three eventually; at present there is only one, a Miss Roper, belonging to a nursing sisterhood, I believe. A training class, under the superintendence of this lady, is about to be started; and the work, which is to be established under the auspices of Lady Dufferin's scheme, will have its first developement here, and this will probably be a worthy pattern to imitate. Everybody connected with it seems keenly interested, and as Simla is always full, during the season, of well-to-do visitors, there will doubtless be money enough forthcoming to carry on the work in the liberal spirit in which it has been begun. When first Dr. Franklin sugg

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE PROPOSALS.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The meeting which took place at Her Majesty's Theatre last night, to protest against Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, was densely crowded by representatives from all Parties, and the proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic character.

Lord Salisbury, in moving his Resolution for the maintenance of the legislative Union of England and Ireland, said that Mr. Gladstone's Bill for granting legislative and administrative independence to Ireland was an ignominous surrender, and if passed would weaken the whole Empire.

The Resolution, which was seconded by the Marquis of Hartington, was then adopted unanimously by the meeting.

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS AT IPSWICH.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The elections for the two seats at Ipswich, left vacant owing to the Liberal members, Mr. Jesse Collings and Mr. H. W. West, Q. C., having been unseated for bribery, have resulted in the return of Mr. Dalrymple and Lord Elcho, the Conservative candidates, who headed the poll by a small majority, defeating Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Hervey, the Liberal candidates.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 14.

Turkey has proposed to the Powers that the International Fleet now assembled in Suda Bay be employed in compelling Greece to disarm.

RETURN OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The Boundary Commission is expected to return shortly. A part comes through Kabul and a par by the north through Cashmere.

Colonel Lockhart's party, from Gilgit, probably meets the Commission somewhere near the new frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 14.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Hussars, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, APRIL 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Melpomene from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dholleras		4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72¼
4½	"	74⅛
3	"	Consols for account 100⅛
3½	"	Sterling Loan 101⅛
4½	"	French Rentes 109½
Bar Silver		46 5-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes, Aden noon, Sunday, April 18.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

The appeals in the suit for a partition of ancestral property instituted by Jugmohundas Mungul das against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy were called on at the High Court yesterday for further hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Farran, in resuming his arguments on behalf of the defendant, sought to establish the proposition that a Hindu had the most absolute and unfettered control over self-acquired property, both moveable, and immoveable, and that if he gave the property to his son, whether by gift or by devise, the son had an absolute interest in it, as if it were property acquired by his own exertions. The son's son had no interest whatever in it, and had no right to demand its partition. Mr. Justice Bayley asked whether the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, who had amassed a colossal fortune, nearly a hundred lakhs of rupees, it was said, entirely through his own exertions, could have given away the property to any one he chose, instead of his son. Mr. Farran replied that the property being all self-acquired, Kessowjee could have done so, except that under the Hindu law, he was bound to make some provision for his son's maintenance. Another argument urged in favour of the defendant was that the mere fact of a testator making a will showed an intention on his part that the devisee should take the property under the will, and as a gift. The further hearing of the appeals stands adjourned till to-day.

ACCORDING to a new bye-law, leave on private affairs may be granted to pilots in continuation of leave on medical certificate.

THE Rev. John Forgan, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, has been appointed member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board, in succession to Mr. D. S. Kemp.

THE furlough to Europe for two years to the Rev. C. Kirk, Chaplain of Dharwar, has been cancelled.

WHEN the Rev. H. H. Midwinter goes on privilege leave, the Rev. C. H. Badham, Chaplain of Dharwar, will act as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

DURING the absence of Lieutenant G. E. Hyde Cates, Lieutenant H. M. Abud will act as Adjutant, Kolhapore Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapore.

LIEUTENANT A. C. YATES, S. C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad.

MR. C. E. COLES, District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt), has been allowed leave of absence without pay for two years.

ON Major Babington's return to duty, Mr. E. A. Buckley will act as District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpore district, during the absence of Mr. C. McIver on three months' privilege leave, which takes effect from May 6.

CONSEQUENT on the deputation of Mr. G. W. Forrest on special duty, the following appointments are notified:—Mr. G. V. Kurkuray to act in the fourth grade as Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College; Rao Saheb Kasinath Narayen Sane, B.A., to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana; Mr. Nilkanth Vinayek Chatre to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba.

MR. G. H. D. WILSON, C. S., has been allowed an extension of leave for two months.

MR. A. L. P. TUCKER, C. S., Forest Settlement Officer, Bijapore, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st prox.

SURGEON J. PARKER, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, has been allowed privilege leave for three months. Surgeon J. C. H. Peacocke will act during his absence.

MR. G. H. HOOGWERF, head-master of the Sirdars' High School, Belgaum, has been granted furlough for four months.

DR. POLLEN has been appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, and Mr. L. W. Edgerly as Assistant Commissioner and Branch Inspector-General of Registration in Sind during the absence of Mr. Watson, who shortly goes on furlough for eleven months.

THERE has been a death from cholera in Bombay last week—the first that has occurred for some time. The general health, however, is good, the rate of mortality being much below the average.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 13th instant:—"Slight rain in one taluka of Kanara. Fever in parts of ten, small-pox in parts of twelve, and cattle disease in parts of seven districts. Other conditions unchanged."

THE Government Securities in the custody of the Accountant General, Bombay, now amount to Rs. 4,48,04,300.

THE Parsee cricket team leaves for England by next week's mail-steamer.

THE British officers on the spot did not expect the early completion of the work of the Boundary Commission, unless the Russian Commissioners have considerably modified their claims since the beginning of winter. Not only, says a correspondent, do they claim the wells and pastures in the *chul*, but also a considerable portion of the regularly inhabited and revenue-paying portion of Khamiab in the Khwajah Salar District on the banks of the Oxus. Neither of these claims has any connection with the cession of Panjdeh, and neither of them can be acceded to.

CAPTAIN PETROFF, of the Topographical Department, is employed in connection with the Russian portion of the Afghan Commission. He was on the staff of M. Khanikoff, when the latter travelled to Herat, and thence by Anardharah to Lash Jawain, on through Southern Persia to Teheran in 1858. Captain Petroff also served on the Anglo-Russian Delimitation Commission in Asia Minor after the Crimean War, where he was with General Gordon, of whom he says that he then already formed the opinion that he was a "noble soul."

IT appears that the notorious Colonel Alikhanoff holds the chief civil charge of all the Afghan Frontier, but without any military command. He has under him four assistants, in charge of Merv, Sarakhs, Yulatan and Panjdeh, respectively. Captain Volkownikoff's appointment to the civil charge of Panjdeh is only temporary, pending the arrival of the permanent civil official. The Panjdeh Sariks seem to have tacitly accepted the position of Russian subjects, and the joke in the Russian camp now is (so all the Russian officers say) that the Maruchak pheasants have had such a rough time of it at the hands of the British officers that even they are now petitioning to be taken under Russian protection. "The pheasants," says a correspondent, "certainly are the principal, in fact almost the only inhabitants of the Maruchak valley at the present moment; but I do not suppose the Amir intends they should long remain so, and if ever we visit the valley again it is highly probable that we may find our shooting grounds much curtailed by the spread of cultivation."

THE New Municipal Bill introduced into the Bengal Council on Saturday will effect some desirable changes in the local administration of Calcutta. The main point is that the town and suburbs are to be united for the purposes of municipal government, it having become apparent that such an amalgamation was urgently needed alike on sanitary and general grounds. The insanitary state of the suburbs reacted upon the town; and whereas much had been done of late years, in such matters as water-supply and drainage, to improve Calcutta itself, the suburbs had not shared in the improvements owing chiefly to the lack of the funds necessary to carry out extensive public works. An end is now about to be put to this anomalous state of things, and in future the Calcutta Municipality will watch over the interests and welfare of the suburbs, just as, hitherto, it has looked after its own internal affairs.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR goes home by to-day's mail-steamer on account of ill-health.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROSS goes home by the Clyde, which sails on the 23rd inst.

H. E. SENHOR FRANCISCO JOAQUIN FERREIRA D'AMARAL, the new Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived at Goa on Saturday. His Excellency was received with full military honours, two salutes of 21 guns being fired from the Agoada Fort and by the artillery, which was on parade on the occasion.

SIR T. MADHAVARAO has been trying to solve the difficult problem as to what should be done with the unemployed, so far at any rate as it affects India. The solution he offers is certainly novel and original, but hardly of a character to produce large results. Writing in the *Madras Times*, he says:—

An incredible number of umbrellas are imported into India every year from Europe. Collect the old and worn-out ones. The iron or steel framework and the stalk and handle might be made useful. Renew the covering cloth. Sell such renewed umbrellas at a depôt. I believe this can be done with much profit. The old umbrellas can be collected very cheap. The renewed ones can be sold cheaper than new ones from Europe. The whole thing can be started with but small capital. If educated men take up the matter seriously, I shall be one of those who will be glad to render some assistance at starting. Similarly, collect old broken glass, sort the same, re-melt and convert into useful things. Similarly, collect old newspapers and other waste papers, convert them into thick paper for printing, binding and such other useful purposes. Some of the Madras Orphanages might act on the hint.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Colonel C. B. Knowles to be Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army with the local rank of Brigadier-General, is gazetted.

COLONEL E. A. GREEN, S. C., has been permitted to proceed to Europe.

LIEUTENANT A. VINT, Leicestershire Regiment, who had been granted leave of absence to appear before a medical board in England, has been permitted to revert to his regiment.

LIEUTENANT W. F. WHITE, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN R. S. SIMPSON, S. C., has been promoted to a Majority on the completion of 20 years' service.

COLOR-SERGEANT HUGH WRAY and Volunteer J. M. Dick has been granted commissions in the Sind Volunteer Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. S. BERTIE-CLAY, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Fort William, and Lieutenant T. L. Coxhead, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division, Colaba, have been ordered to Burma.

COLONEL C. E. KING, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, lately arrived in this country, will return to England on or after the 21st instant, when he will be placed on half-pay, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion.

THE thanks of the Governor-General in Council have been conveyed to Colonel A. Walker, Royal Artillery, and Captain J. L. Fixott, Royal Artillery, the Executive Superintendent and the present Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, for the apparent improvement in the outturn of ammunition.

THE India Army Regulations, Volume II., Discipline, is expected to be shortly ready for issue. It will be an amalgamation of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Army Regulations, and the Standing Orders, Bengal Cavalry and Infantry. The work has been revised by Captain G. H. B. Coates, Bengal Staff Corps, lately appointed Brigade-Major, Agra.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. BOULDERSON, Commanding the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, the 'Death or Glory' boys, will complete four years in regimental command on the 27th April, and vacate command, proceeding home on or after that date.

LIEUTENANT L. HERBERT, Officiating Squadron Commander, 1st Central Indian Horse, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Reay.

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES.

AT a recent meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Mr. Waman Abajee Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, read a paper on the "National Importance of Cultivating the Indian Vernaculars." The question with which the paper deals has recently come very prominently before the public, and a motion on the subject was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the University Senate. Having shown that the subject was one that might very appropriately be considered by a literary and scientific society, Mr. Modak said:—

To those whose native tongue is English the study of French for the purposes of an examination is not a very much more difficult task than the study of Gujerati for a Maratha or that of Marathi for a native of Gujerat. It is high time, therefore, for considering why the vernaculars of the country should be entirely discouraged by the University, when it has placed on its list of classical languages a modern Asiatic language like Persian, which is still a spoken language in several parts of Persia and Afghanistan, and to some extent even in Scinde and the Punjab, and when it proposes to add a modern European language like French to the same list. But it may be asked—Are the vernaculars really neglected at present? I answer yes, most emphatically, and further add, that they are almost utterly lost sight of in our national educational system. There is not a single purely vernacular college in this Presidency, or, indeed, anywhere else, where students are taught the different branches of learning with a view to promote real culture in their own vernaculars. The only institutions where anything like higher teaching in vernaculars is carried on, are the vernacular training colleges. But their course does not extend to any very advanced stage in the different branches of learning, being mainly intended to train masters for primary schools. As regards middle-class schools, where the three elementary standards in English are taught, some little attention is devoted to the vernacular languages, but the instruction imparted in those languages does not reach any higher level than that which is attained in the few higher vernacular schools. As regards High Schools proper, the vernaculars are given up at this stage of the boy's education in favour of a classical language. The evil would not be so great if the vernacular were still continued as the medium of instruction. But strange as it may seem, from the fourth Anglo-Vernacular standard upward, English is the medium of instruction in all subjects comprising History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Natural Science, Sanitary Primer, and one or others of the classical languages recognised by the University. Whether the knowledge thus acquired is accurate or otherwise, whether it is real or superficial is another question. But the attempt is made to teach all the above-mentioned subjects through the medium of a foreign language, and to the utter neglect of the vernaculars of the country. As regards colleges they do not recognize the vernaculars even as particular subjects of study, much less look upon them as a medium fit for instruction in the higher branches of learning. Nay, they do more, they positively discourage the study of vernaculars even in schools by refusing admission, contrary to the spirit and wishes of the founders of the University, to those who have passed the Matriculation examination with their vernacular as their second language. But the evil does not stop here, as all the public professions and public services are closed to those who do not know any other language than their own vernacular. It is only the lowest grade in the public service that is open to such men.

Now let us see what are the consequences of this total neglect of the vernaculars in our national educational system, and the unconscious though effectual discouragement of them by Government. There is an utter absence of knowledge in the majority of educated men of the indigenous literature, which embodies their thoughts and feelings, aims and aspirations and doings of our immediate ancestors, and there is consequently a total absence of that national self-respect which must arise from an intimate knowledge and acquaintance with the past period of the nation's life and a genuine appreciation of its activities. Further on, all education, except in its very elementary stage, is carried on through the medium of English, when that itself is but very imperfectly mastered, the knowledge that is imbibed through such a medium is necessarily very hazy and superficial. What is learnt is learnt with the sole view of passing examinations, and the ideas are imperfectly understood and hastily crammed, without being properly digested or assimilated to their own minds by the learners. Almost all correspondence of educated men is carried on in English, all the proceedings of their meetings are conducted in English, and even their conversation is not unfrequently carried on in English. Nay, whenever they do converse in their vernaculars, which is rarely the case, they introduce English words and phrases in the midst of their conversation in such amusing profusion, that their language is only intelligible to themselves, and no man who does not know any thing of English is at all able to comprehend their meaning. So much has this evil grown, that one of the societies recently started amongst the Hindus here, namely, the Hindu Union Club, has thought it necessary to discourage this mischievous practice among its members by imposing positive penalties on those who should unconsciously indulge in this funny mode of conversing. But as the educated young men without any vernacular culture do on most occasions think out their thoughts in English, no small effort is sometimes required to find a proper equivalent for an English word or an English idiom. It is true that books on different subjects in the vernaculars are now and then published, and the number of monthly periodicals also is increasing with perplexing rapidity, but there is no recognised standard of taste and criticism. On political matters the knowledge that is being diffused by the vernacular press is often incorrect and misleading. On social matters the ideas that are being spread, are frequently strongly influenced by passion and prejudice. And on manners and morals the light ephemeral periodical productions in the departments of poetry, drama, and fiction, and not unfrequently newspaper articles in some of the papers, are diffusing ideas and sentiments which are, if no timely care be taken, likely to lead to vitiated taste and corruption of morals in the rising generation of young men. All this makes it clear that the national educational system, as it is, has as yet failed to produce the most important result which was expected from it by the pioneers of education in this country, viz.,—the diffusion in general among the people of correct ideas and refined sentiments imbibed by educated people from the study of the languages and literature of the civilized West in all departments of human life; and the contact of the Eastern with Western minds has been hitherto emparatively barren of fruit.

Mr. Modak then showed that some of the best translations of English works in the departments of history, biography, science, natural philosophy and political economy were produced in the early period of the educational history of the country, and that little has been accomplished in this direction in more recent years. He attributed the neglect of the vernacular languages to the substitution of the classical languages in the colleges under the auspices of the University.

It was about twenty years back that this change was finally made. After a long and spirited discussion both in the Senate and in the public papers, and what came to be called the battle of the languages, the late Sir Alexander Grant, then Principal of Elphinstone College and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, with several others, espoused the cause of the classics, while the late Dr. Wilson and others fought hard for the retention of the vernaculars, the victory being in favour of the classics. It is a matter deeply to be regretted that a compromise was not effected at that time, so as to retain the vernaculars at least so far as translations and original composition were concerned. The study of their poetry, too, might have been encouraged, while a moderate acquaintance with classical language and literature as a special subject could have been coupled with it. But as prose literature in those languages had hardly come into existence then, and the poetry in them was regarded merely as a feeble imitation of Sanskrit authors—a view which a closer study of it does not enable me fully to endorse—they were looked upon as utterly worthless for academical culture. There was a natural desire also on the part of some of the native educationists of the time to give a fresh start through the instrumentality of the University to the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, the knowledge of which was till then confined to a few learned pandits here and there. This was a very laudable desire, and it was undoubtedly necessary that the advanced stage of education at which the University organization aimed, should comprise some knowledge of the classical languages and literature of the country, which embodies the thoughts and feelings and doings of the past generations of the people of India. But this could have been done without throwing the vernaculars altogether overboard. The system here adopted was based on the analogy of the English universities, which required one or two of the classical languages of the West to be taken up by the candidates for University honours. But one thing seems to have been lost sight of, viz., that although English was not recognized as a subject of special study by the older English Universities, its cultivation could not be neglected, as it was used as the medium of instruction and examination in all branches of learning. It was, moreover, the living language of a highly civilised, prosperous, and progressive nation, whose ideas and sentiments, aims and aspirations must daily find expression in their own language. Thus although English did not form a subject of special study at Oxford and Cambridge, it continued to attain a high degree of development. But the case was different in India. English was the language of the rulers. It was the language of a cultivated and civilized people, whose speech and modes of life were naturally looked upon by the people here with admiration. It was, moreover, the language of the higher courts, the higher departments of administration, and the higher professions. It was, moreover, the medium of instruction and examination in the few colleges that there were; whereas none of these advantages were possessed by the vernacular which, however, were and must ever be the current languages of the people in general. And if these people were to be influenced by the civilization and progress of the West, it could only be done through the medium of their own vernaculars—so the study of the vernaculars needed to be specially encouraged—by requiring every educated man to have a fair acquaintance with their poetical literature, and the power of rapid composition and translation in them. It should have been foreseen that without such special stimulus the requisite interest in their vernaculars could not be created and kept up in the educated youths of the country.

Mr. Modak then indicated some of the methods that might be adopted in giving a fresh start to the study of the vernacular languages.

It will be necessary in the first place to raise the character of the training colleges, so that the masters that are trained there may be fitted to impart instruction in the higher branches of learning in the schools to which they may be sent. It will also be necessary to have at least one vernacular college in each educational division for the instruction of those who do not intend to follow the career of schoolmasters, but yet ought to receive a superior kind of education in the vernacular to fit them for the higher and more responsible duties of citizenship which will gradually devolve on them, as the scheme for local self-government comes into working order. It will be necessary, also, to raise the standard of education in most of the vernacular schools in towns and villages, especially where the people belong to intelligent classes. Further, it will be necessary to insist upon the vernaculars being made the media of instruction and examination as far as practicable in English schools and colleges. And as regards translation and original composition in the vernacular, these ought to be practised in colleges as well as schools. At the same time it will be necessary to encourage the formation of a vernacular prose literature by offering rewards and prizes and public honours for standard works in the vernaculars in all departments of science and literature, of readable translations of the works of eminent Western writers on those subjects. Formation of societies and the organization of annual national gatherings for the recognition of merit displayed in the fields of vernacular literature, will be another mode of bringing about the same object. Lastly, it will be necessary to begin the formation of vernacular libraries in all important places. If we at present go to any of the public or private libraries and book-shops in the country, and examine their contents, the painful fact is brought to one's notice at once that books in the vernaculars on any subjects of importance are conspicuous by their absence. And all our public and private libraries are libraries of what? Of books written in foreign, not indigenous, languages. Now it only remains for me to speak of the importance of cultivating the vernaculars from a national point of view. If due encouragement be given to the vernaculars in the direction above pointed out, it will in the first place secure accuracy and thoroughness to the knowledge acquired by our youths educated in schools and colleges, by enabling them to clearly understand what they read and to assimilate what they learn, so as to make it their own, to be turned to useful purposes in after-life. It will help the work of rapidly diffusing the many new and useful ideas inculcated by means of Western education in the minds of our youths among the masses of the people, and secure for them the great sanction of national acceptance. We have in our midst men of talent and learning, desirous of promoting the well-being of the nation by introducing useful reforms in the country—reforms which, if carried on with the enlightened sympathy of the public, cannot but bear fruit and have an elevating influence on the people. But how are the people to be approached? Why, by means of books, tracts, periodicals and newspapers and public lectures and discussions in the vernaculars of the country. Such publications and popular lectures and discussions, conducted not by half-educated men, but by such as have received a really liberal education, cannot but rapidly advance the cause of reform in all its branches, social, political, and otherwise, by dispelling errors, diffusing light, and securing general co-operation. It will lead to the formation of enlightened public opinion in the country, and enable the people generally to enter heartily into the work of national advancement, by making them appreciate the duties and responsibilities as well as the rights and privileges of the new political life that is dawning on their views. Nor will the advantage of such a course be all on the side of the governed, as it will enable them to understand the principles and feelings of the Government better, and make the task of governing easier. It will promote good-will towards the English nation, as being the repository of an advauced civilization and of liberal institutions, as the people of this country begin to appreciate and aspire to them. Lastly, it will facilitate an insight into the past history of the country, and create a proper feeling of national self-respect, without which no nation can ever become great.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although the condition of the rural districts is not so shamefully bad as the Government Resolution recently issued on the "Village Sanitation and Conservancy" appears to imply, there is not a shadow of doubt that the precautions and measures therein suggested for adoption will go a great way towards the sanitary improvement. In connection with this matter, I beg to call public attention to an objectionable practice—I have no doubt called attention once or twice to this evil before—on the part of butchers and meat-vendors in Salsette, of slaughtering diseased animals and selling the meat thereof. I am informed, through many reliable sources, that animals condemned at Bandora on sanitary grounds are often taken over by the local rural butchers, and are carried away to villages, where the provisions of the law either do not affect them, or where the guardians of the law do not put in an appearance. It would be interesting to know, what measures, if any, have been taken with the view of putting a stop to the practice complained of. And if no measures are taken in that direction, is it for want of provisions in the law?

A WELL-WISHER.

A PARTNERSHIP CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I yesterday returned from Hyderabad and have had brought to my notice a report of certain proceedings in the High Court in the case of Jeevunjee vs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant.

I ask your permission to deny most positively that during my connection with Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. any act of mine was fraudulent, and in proof of this I would state that I had between £6,000 and £7,000 in their business, and was their resident partner in Bombay, and on the severance of my connection with them the partnership accounts made out by them showed *me* a creditor.

My departure from Bombay had nothing to do with any matter connected with Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. I, alike others, unfortunately speculated in Government paper, lost money, and was pressed by native creditors.

I trust this statement which I feel bound to make will be accepted as the absolute truth.—Yours truly,

April 15. JOHN W. BODGER.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Cathedral High School Building Fund was held in the Boys' school yesterday, at 5-30 p. m. The treasurer of the fund presented his report and an audited statement of accounts. It was resolved that the management of the fund should be transferred from the special committee to the governing body of the schools, and that the treasurer's report and statement of accounts should be published for circulation. Some thing like Rs. 23,000 has to be raised before the 31st of March 1888 for the completion of the Boys' School building in order to meet the Government grant-in-aid, and strenous efforts are about to be made to raise this sum of money. Donations however small will be most thankfully received by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, honorary secretary to the governing body. Should the amount required not be raised before March 1888, it is impossible to say how grave the result may be to the interests of the school. Collecting cards will shortly be issued, and those who are willing to help by taking a card should send in their names, with as little delay as possible, to the honorary secretary.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The blood that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headache, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying and tonic qualities.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Now that the railway extension to Warangal is a *fait accompli*, the further extension of the Nizam's State Railways to Dornakul and thence on to Bezwada, together with the branch line to the Singareni coal-fields, are to be proceeded with forthwith and pushed on with vigour. Tenders for the construction of earth-works, &c., have already been called for, and the commencement of active operations is only a matter of days. It was originally decided that the line to Bezwada should be constructed by sections, and that the portion between Warangal and Dornakul with the branch line to the coal-fields should be the first taken in hand. This construction by sections would have obviated the necessity for raising a large amount of capital all at once, and the imposition of the increased liability for interest on the Government would have been gradual. On maturer consideration, however, both the Board of Directors at home and Mr. Furnivall, the Agent and Chief Engineer, deemed it advisable to recommend, as being expedient and advantageous, the immediate raising of the amount required to complete the entire length of line to Bezwada, and the commencing of construction operations on both sections simultaneously. The considerations that have led to a change in the original plan were—(1) the state of the money market at home, which would enable the company to raise what they required at a reasonable rate; and (2) the earlier completion of the line, which would not only tend to materially increase the profits of the railway, but also to considerably enhance the value (perhaps to the extent of 5 per cent. at least) of the company's stock. After a careful consideration of the matter, especially in regard to the bearing of the proposal on the finances of the State, His Highness the Nizam's Government gave their assent to the proposed measures. Accordingly, on the 1st April, a sum of £758,400 was raised on 4 per cent. debentures by the company at home. The entire sum was syndicated without any difficulty at 90 per cent. less 5 per cent. brokerage, printing and other charges. This is considered a fairly reasonable rate. The share capital of the company was, it is true, syndicated for a commission of 5 per cent. and 6¼ per cent. for brokerage, &c., but then it must be borne in mind that the shares carry a 5 per cent. guarantee, whereas the debentures are only guaranteed 4 per cent. Then, again, at the time the share capital was syndicated, the general opinion of experts in such matters was that the syndicate had run a considerable risk in having accepted so low a commission. Subsequent events proved that this opinion was correct, for the shares, when thrown on the market, were quoted and long stood at a discount of 20 per cent. The loss sustained in consequence by the syndicate was heavy. It is true the shares eventually rose to par and were even quoted at a premium, but the risk run and loss sustained remain incontrovertible facts. Under the circumstances the rate at which the directors have been able to place the debentures must be regarded as reasonable. Besides the additional liability imposed on the Government for interest, by the immediate raising of £758,400, equal to H. S. Rs. 1,13,76,000 during the current *Fasli* year. The call is one which the State can easily meet, without even the necessity for a supplementary budget allotment. The amount already budgetted for, before this unexpected call was anticipated, together with the funds at the disposal of the Government in England, is more than ample to meet this unforeseen demand.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A Embank
Mr S Smith
Rev and Mrs Walton and child
Mr A Framstadt
Mr W W Wiggin
Mrs Blathwayt
Mrs Harvie
Mr E A Neale
Mr R G Hardy
Rev F C Gittens
Major and Mrs A Gaselee
Mr J Davidson
Major Hamilton
Mr J W Davis
Mr Monteath
Mr H St John Browne
Dy Surgn Genl R Webb
Mr Cowasjee
Mr Stane
Mr Huttmann
Mr G W Fawkner
Mr Newson
Col and Mrs Caldicott and child
Capt H P Picot
Mr W N Black
Mr and Mrs Gahan
Brigr-Genl Sir C McGregor
Mr R B Noake
Mr Edwards
Mr A R Mackintosh

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Leech
Mr J W Mills
Major-Genl Leslie
Mr T E Brooks
Mr L L Evans
Mr J Newell
Mr Alston
Mrs Macpherson
Mr Stewart
Surgeon Major Fiddes
Mr R Henderson
Mr Isaac Reed
Mr Weeks
Mr Bagat Read

FOR VENICE—Dr and Mrs Wyer

FOR SUEZ.

Mr A Casees
Mr G A Gott

FOR ADEN—Major Tyndall

The following Passages have been engaged.

By the s. s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 23rd April:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs W R Burkitt and child, Rev F and Mrs Macartney and 3 children, Mrs Stewart and 4 children, Mr H A Harrison, Col and Mrs J M Kerr and 3 children, Mrs F M Upcott, Mrs Rowulon and 2 infants, Mr J Pastford, Mrs Macfarlane, Mr Nowrojee Manockjee, Mr A Stanton, Mr and Mrs Wm. Hyde and child, Major-Genl Sir John Ross, Capt A L Pattan, Mr W H Spalding, Capt Eurton, Mr and Mrs Logan, 15 Parsee Cricketeers, Brigr-Genl Annesley, Mr and Mrs W A Fairweather and 4 children, Mr Storey, Mrs Storey and 3 children, Miss Riddle, Mr and Mrs James Jardine and 2 children, Mr W Bull, Mr and Mrs Ferguson and infant, Mrs L Le Mesurier and child, Mr G Garnett, Sir Desai of Vantmari, Mr E H Hoogwerf, Mrs Troward and 2 children, Mrs Cotton, Mr A M Currie and 2 infants, Major F G Elden, Lieut-Col Reid, Major and Mrs Burton and child, Mr Bomanjee Byramjee Baria, Mr Sorabjee Bezonjee, Mr Jamsajee Dadabhoy Pockhana, Mr Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar, Dr Dhunjeeshaw Heerjeebhoy Patell, Mr Ardeshir Byramjee Patell, Mr Ardeshir Rustomjee Libriwala, Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee Harwar Mr Pherozesha Cursetjee Major, Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee Major, Mr Dadabhoy Dinshaw Khumbatta, Mr Pestonjee Dinshaw Dustoor, Mr Burjorjee Pestonjee, Mr Bala, Mr Muncherjee Pestonjee Banajee, Mr Jal Merwanjee Morenas, Mr Muncherjee Framjee

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Wynne Goodinch, Mr E Gay, Mr H J Stokes, Mr and Mrs Fisher, Mr R S Whitemays, Mr D Ross Johnson, Miss King, Col J W O'Damda, Mr Carnegy, Mr and Mrs Wm Hyde, Major Tyndall, Mr D Smeaton, Mr and Mrs A Y Frere and child, Mr W A Baker, Mr Rung Lal, Mr J Macpherson, Mr W E Ellis, Mr Jaisingrao Angaria, Col M A Rowlandson, Mr F W Ling, Mr A M Ward Mr Croft, Col Stewart, Capt A Daniell, Mr P Luke C I E, and Mr Foster.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr H F Halloways and son.

FOR VENICE—Mr J A Grant, Mr R Woolley.

By the s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, sailing on 30th April:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E F Handcock and Mr G F Handcock.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs J W Fordham, Mr and Mrs Glazier, and Mr W M Macaulay.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Dunlop and Mr Mahomed Ahmed.

By the s. s. Hydaspes, Capt. G. Scrivener, sailing on 7th May:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs A F Beaufort, child, infant, and Mr R Ewing.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr H W Jones, Rev A W R Quinlan, and Dr. J Burgess.

By the s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, sailing on 14th May:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Louis Penny and Mr John Macfarlane.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs Galloway.

By the s.s. Thames, sailing on 21st May:—

FOR LONDON—Mrs Tendall Charles, Mr J Black, and Mrs Hurlock Pritchard.

FOR MARSEILLES—Dr Lyon and Mr J G Smith.

FOR BRINDISI—Ven Archdeacon Sharpen, Mrs Klein knecht, Miss Tad Nantor, Col and Mrs Mander, and Mr W A Willcok.

FOR VENICE—Mrs Cosran, Mr and Mrs John Nugent, and Mr W M Macaulay.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d. small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 38 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all druggists. Large size 1s. small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 38 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C. England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

CRICKET.

PARSEE CRICKET TEAM vs. ALL-COMERS.

THIS match was played on Wednesday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a good game. The Parsee team showed good form, and the bowling of Dadadhoy Khambata (Kurrachee) proved very useful. We are requested by the Parsee team to state that before Mr. Henderson leaves Bombay for England to-day they wish to thank him for his good coaching.

The following are the full scores, from which it will appear that the Parsee team lost 6 wickets for 81 runs:—

ALL-COMERS.

J M Patell, c and b Dadab

ment till this afternoon. Mr. Telang's motion was carried, and accordingly the Senate will meet again to-day to finish the discussion of the French question, and to consider the advisability of raising the standard of admission to the medical examinations.

TRUTHS ABOUT SHERRY.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has recently paid a visit to a Jerez Bodega, contributes the following to *Wine* :—

The Bodegas or wine cellars (which, by the way, are all above ground, and not cellars at all) are the lions of Jerez: each one is a true Temple of Bacchus-some of them holding as much 14,000 butts (of 660 ordinary wine bottles each). Gonzalez, Misa, Garvey, Cosens, Domecq, Pemartin are the leading lions of this vinous menagerie, every Bodega being gorged with young, middle-aged, and old costly sherry, each and all worthy a visit and examination, if the palate be in a healthy and appreciative condition. Fortified with a letter of introduction, our travellers decide upon a visit to the Bodega, and accordingly, safely landed at the Jerez station, transfer themselves into a commodious tram-car (Bomba), which traverses the principal streets of the vinous city, deposiling them safe and sound at the end of a short but pretty Alameda, flanked at intervals on each side by commodious stone benches and young orange-trees. Passing up this Alameda, at the moment deserted save by a wretched dog basking in the sun and a mendicant airing his rags, we cross sharply to the right, as directed by our guide, and stand before an unpretentious doorway, which, in answer to the bell, flies open (Sesame fashion), and a servant on an upper floor graciously bids us enter. She descends, and in due course conducts us through a marble *patio*, clean and cool, leading into a small garden, a very wilderness of sweet-smelling flowers and odorus tea-roses. Passing onwards, through a small gate, we enter a larger garden, thickly studded with orange and other umbrageous trees, well moistened by irrigation. Brushing past the pendent branches of a wide-spreading pepper-tea, we enter a corridor extending along the whole Bodega frontage, enclosed with glass, and furnished with seats at convenient distances. Here we are introduced to the managing partner, and present our credentials in form. After a few moments' conversation and a dozen whiffs of our cigarettes, we pass through another door into veritable Temple of Bacchus, an oblong building of fair height and considerable depth, a wilderness of wine casks piled with mathematical precision in lines three and four high. Round the building we notice several hydrants as a precaution, we are informed, against fire. Jerez, by the way, has not only an abundant but an excessive supply of splendid water from a neighbouring mountain, and of this vinous city it is true to say you have "Water, water, everywhere," and as much as you like to drink. Every utensil used for transferring wine from the Bodega butts to the shipping cask is washed, scraped, and scrubbed, as if for dairy use, strict cleanliness being a *sine quâ non* in every Bodega. The more delicate sherries being as sensitive to odour as milk or stain as a lady's white satin dress, everything in the smallest degree offensive to sight or smell is banished from the neighbourhood of the grape juice. Finishing our stroll through the several Bodegas, with their monotonous tier upon tier or butts and *toneles*, we are ushered into a snug little room enclosed by a glass partition, where the tasting and examination of samples are the constant occupation of our genial host.

The first specimen we taste is somewhat harsh and bitter to our uneducated palate; another, more delicate in colour and flavour, appears poor and weak; another with a golden tinge, bites the tongue like quinine; the next is sweet wine, and very nice for a lady at dessert; this again slightly bitter, seems to have but little taste or smell to recommend it, an embodiment of neutrality. "Shall I show you," said our host, "what we have to do to improve nature, round off and polish her imperfections, and render her acceptable 'to the general?'" Then, taking a graduated glass, and pouring a certain proportion from each of the samples, the compound is handed to us, and lo! we find on our palate an agreeable sherry. "This is our art," explains our host, "and composes nine-tenths of our business. Here is a Solera of Oloroso, thirty years old, and here another ten; the first you can only sip, the other you can drink in reasonable quantity, and like it; both are vintage wines, and have not been blended at all. At the same time a judicious blend of equal value would be more generally appreciated. All sherries fall under three classes, more or less modified by vintage results and rearing: the Fino or delicate type; the Oloroso or coarser type; and Basto, the coarsest and commonest. These in their unblended state meet about twenty per cent. of our demand. We do not blend for amusement, but to foster consumption; the public is our master, and what they ask for we readily supply. Unfortunately, they are content to give fabulous prices for Champagne, but expect drinkable Sherry to be supplied at a ridiculously low price. Such is impossible, and the attempt under high-sounding names to force into consumption young immature flavourless grape juice of poor vintages has had more to do in checking the demand for Sherry than any *savant* or doctor."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE large pyramid A, which marks the entrance to the Port of Obock, has been replaced by a light-house tower. No light will be shown until a future time, which has not yet been fixed.

THE steam-ship Maulkins Tower, 1,803 tons, Capt S D Tiddy, sails to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bosphorus, 1,629 tons, Captain A R Smith, sailed yesterday for Messina and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo and a few deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Beresford, 1,414 tons, Captain W Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (11th March), calling at Suez on the 2nd instant, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 490 tons, Captain J B Macfadyn, sails to-day for K Coasts and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain L L Fentons, Mr Sidney Westlake, G C S, Mr Edulji Manchar-jee and four children, Mrs J Nowroji and four children, one native officer and 163 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Pandors, Captain G Mettel, sails to-day. The following is the list of passengers:—For Trieste and Venice—Mr and Mrs Neale, Mr and Mrs A Grossmann, Mr and Mrs Misek, Lt-Col T A Scott, Count de Eriach, Mr Ed de Marquard, Mr H W Parker, Mr C I Daniell, Mr A Schlesinger, Lt Nelson, Rev C Merck, Mr M Baner, Mr P Daendliker, Mr O Schoch, and Rev Father Aloysius. For Port Said—Rev Father F A Dergeretti. For Suez—Mrs D Macropolo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ China	1394	R. Jones	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Dago	1239	Bisset	B	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Roxborough	1407	J. Dunlop	D	Ralli Bros.
„ Kt. of St. John	2287	Sheill	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ P. Llewellyn	1120	Emerson	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	J. Dryden	G	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Sheikh	1283	Barr	C	W & A Graham.
„ Wingate	1356	Thompson	Ibis	McCulloch & Co.
„ Cy. of Khios	2121	McPherson	P	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Maulkins Tower	1803	Tiddy	K	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Clan Sinclair	...	Darley	K	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ East Anglia	1477	McDowell	L	McCulloch & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
15	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Beresford (s)	Howell	Cardiff, March 11.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Bosphorus (s)	Smith	Messina and Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Euphrates, Macfadyn, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
„ Maulkins Tower, Tiddy, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cambodia, for Amsterdam.
„ Bhowuggur, for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

11 Glueckaberg (s) ....Schultz .... Singapore, April 1.
Tibri (s) ....Troine .... Colombo, April 4.
Avagree (s) ....Anderson .. Rangoon, April 7.
Alcester ....Dart .... Negapatam, April 8
13 Le Petit Bourgeois ....Palvadeau.... Bourbon, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.—Steamers Astronomer, Sirthaea and Ellora, ship Prashitosa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Hogg, Lt-Col, Bo Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

APRIL 14.

Davidson, Major, Bl 8th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

APRIL 15.

Smith, Lt, Bl 12th B C, on leave, from Nowshera.
Rogers, Capt, Bo R A, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Poynton, Capt, Mad 2nd L I, on sick leave, from Rangoon.
Webb, Dy S Gl, Bl M S, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Kirk, Lt, Mad 14th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 14.

Currie, Lt-Col, Bo Poona Horse, on leave, to Sirur.
Hogg, Lt-Col, Bo Poona Horse, on leave, to England.
Empson, Major, Bl R A, from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 16th April, 1886.

The following extract from District Orders is published for information :—

Extract from District Orders by Brigadier-General C, Heathcote, C. B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, April 13.

668—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows :—Captain H. Hodgkinson, Adjt, B. V. R. Corps, 60 days from 15th inst.

True Extract.

(Sd.) A. B. MEIN, Captain,
Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. B. D.

To the Officer Commanding B. V. R. Corps.

Captain G. W. Roughton will officiate as Adjutant during the absence of Captain H. Hodgkinson on leave.

Vol. C, Rowbotham, E Company, is granted six weeks' leave of absence from Monday next, the 19th instant, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Troop at the Sea-face on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 6-30.

As the rifles have to be inspected by the civil chief master armourer annually, all members are requested to return those in their possession to Head-Quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday Parade.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A Vint, Leicestershire Regt, a Probationer for the Bo S C, who was allowed by G G O No 32, dated 15th January 1886, leave of absence to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board there, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to revert to his Regt.

Col E A Green, S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the regulations.

Lieut W F White, 2nd Bn Battn Cheshire Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from the 27th March 1886.

With the approval of H M's Secy of State for India the following appointment is made:—Col C B Knowles, C B, half-pay, to be Adjt-Genl of the Army, with the local rank of Br-Genl, vice Br-Genl Lyttelton-Annesley, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—Staff Corps—Capt R S Simpson, 10th April 1883.

Sind Vol Rifles.—The following appointments are made :—To be Lieuts—Color-Serjt Hugh Wray, and Vol J M Dick.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1886 :—5th Regt Bo Lnfy—Subhedar Ramchandarrao Chauhan to be Subhedar-Major vice Shaik Makhdum Bahadur, pensioned; Ramadar Babaji Satam to be Subhedar vice Ramchandarrao Chauhan promoted; and Havaldar Ramcharan Singh to be Jamadar vice Babaji Satam, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Surgn-Major W Gray, M B, I M S.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev John Forgan, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, to be a member of the Bombay Christian Burial Board vice Mr D S Kemp.

The furlough to Europe for two years granted to the Rev C Kirk, M A., Chaplain of Dharwar, by Notification No 10, dated 17th March 1886, is cancelled.

That portion of Notification No. 11, dated 17th March 1886, which relates to the appointment of the Rev C H Badham, B A, as Chapiain of Dharwar, visiting Hubli, Bijapur, and Gadag is cancelled.

The Rev C H Badham. B A, is appointed to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency from the date of departure of the Rev H N Midwinter, M A, on privilege leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Lieut-Col G E Hancock to be President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar should have effect from the 29th Jan 1886.

Lieut H M Abud is appointed to act as Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex officio* Assist to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Lieut G E Hyde Cates.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr Satyendranath Tagore, CS, in Govt Notification No. 59 dated 6th January 1886, is extended to the 29th March 1886.

Lieut A C Yate, S C, has been appointed to be Cant Magte at Hyderabad, with effect from the 9th Feb 1886.

Lieut Yate has also been appointed, with effect from the same date, to be a Magte of the First Class under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882, within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

Mr C E Coles, Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt), has been allowed leave of absence without pay for two years from the 1st Jan 1886.

Mr C McIver, Dist Supt of Police, Shikarpur, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 6th May next.

Mr E A Bulkley, on Major Babington's return to duty, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist, during the absence of Mr McIver or till further orders.

Mr J E Penton is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist with effect from the date of Mr. McIver's departure, pending the arrival of Mr. Bulkley.

Rao Saheb Shriniwas Venkatrao Acting Mamlatdar of taluka Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Belgaum.

A'zam Krishnaji Balal Bhide, Acting Head Karkun of taluka Sampgaon in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Belgaum.

Mr Wassudev Govind, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Badami in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur.

The Rt Hon. the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on A'zam Bhimaji Venkatesh, Acting Mahalkari of Bhatkal in the district of Kanara, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Mr Waman Trimbak Pendse, Actg Head Karkun of petha Umbargaon, taluka Dahanu in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Thana.

Rao Saheb Govind Gangadhar Sane, BA, Mamlatdar of taluka Roha in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made consequent on the deputation of Mr G W Forrest on special duty :—Mr G V Kurkuray, BA, to act in the fourth grade as Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College; Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayen Sane, BA, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Thana; and Mr Nilkanth Vinayak Chatre, BA, to act as Depy Educational Inspector, Kolaba.

Mr E H Hoogwerf, Head Master, Sirdars' High School, Belgaum, has been granted furlough for four months from the 15th inst.

Mr G V Kurkuray assumed charge of the Professorship of Mathematics in the Deccan College on the 30th ult.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Watson, Depy Comms, Thar and Parkar, is allowed furlough for eleven months from such date after the 30th April 1886 as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr J Pollen, C S, B A, LL D, to act as Depy Commr, Thar and Parkar, and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, and Mr S W Edgerly, C S, to act as Assst Commr and Branch Inspr Genl of Registration in Sind, during the absence of Mr Watson, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji, Huzur Depy Collr, Khandesh, is allowed an extension for five months of the extraordinary leave without allowances granted to him by Govt Notifications No 5003, dated 11th July 1885, and No. 8714, dated 27th Oct 1885.

Mr S St J Westlake, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 5th inst.

Mr Gangatrao Damodar Panse, C S, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 5th inst.

Mr S St J Westlake, C S, to be an Asst Collr in Sind.

Mr A L P Tucker, C S, Forest Settlement Officer, Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st May 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr G H D Wilson, CS, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr F J A Hill, Assst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr H C Davidson, Assst Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Nilkant Bhagvant Mulle to be Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H T Ommanney, C S, to be Second Assst Collr, Dharwar.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days from 15th April 1886.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J Parker, MD, MCh, LM, Depy Sanitary Commr, Sind Registration Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Govt are pleased to make the following appointments :—Surgn H W B Boyd, LRCS, LK & QCP, LMK & QCP, FRCS, MK and QCP, to act as Presy Surgn, First Dist and Ophthalmic Surgn, during the absence of Surgn-Maj G A Maconachie, MD, CM, or until further orders.

Surgn J W T Anderson, on being relieved of the duties of Civil Surgn, Panch Mahals, to act as Civil Surgn, Thana, during the absence of Surgn K R Kirtikar, LRCP, MRCS, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn A W F Street to act as a temporary arrangement as Civil Surgn, Sukkur, from the date of the departure on furlough of Surgn-Major M L Bartholomeusz, M B, CM, until further orders.

Assst Surgn Krishnaji Trimbuk Gokhale, LM, and S, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Dispensary at Malegaon.

Capt C Herbert, Assist Agent, Gov Genl, Rajputana, passed on the 9th inst an examination in Persian according to the High Proficiency Test prescribed in Clause 118 of Army Circulars issued by the Govt of India, 1880.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn J C H Peacocke, L R C S, L M K, and Q C P, on his return to duty, to act as Depy Sanitary Commr, Stud Registration Dist, during the absence of Surgn J Parker, M D, M Ch, L M, or until further orders.

MISCELLENEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare, Subordinate Judge of Bassein and Dahanu, having returned to duty on the 8th March 1886, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the leave (privilege) granted to him in the High Court Notification dated 19th Feb 1886, has been cancelled by the Dist Judge of Thana.

The following transfers and appointments of Mamlatdars are made vice Rao Sahebs Sitaram Damodhar and Motilal Chunilal :—Rao Saheb Narayen Wasudeo is transferred from Shahapur to Kalyan in Thana; A'zam Narayen Gopal Raje, A, to be Actg Mamlatdar of Shahapur in Thana; Khan Saheb Dinsha Jamsedji is transferred from Borsad to Nadiad in Kaira; Rao Saheb Jivanlal Pranjivan is transferred from Vagra to Borsad in Kaira; A'zam Ramchandra Itcharam to be acting Mamlatdar of Vagra in Broach.

Mr J W S Dracup, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Gogha in the Ahmedabad dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr F S P Lely delivered over and Mr Umedram Ranchordas received charge of the office of the Assst Collr, Surat, on the 3rd inst.

Mr J DeC Atkins delivered over and Mr Cooverji Cowaji received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer for the talukas of Kalyan, Murbad, Vada, Shahapur and Dahanu of the Thana Dist on the 6th inst.

Mr C W Cotgrave, Assst Supt of Police, reported his arrival in Poona for duty under the Inspr-Genl of Police on the 2nd inst.

Surgn J P Greany, MD, delivered over and Surgn P J Damania received charge of the duties of Civil Surgn, Satara, on the 27th ult.

Mr A W Hughes, Huzur Depy Collr, Sholapur, is granted one month's privilege leave from or after the 3rd May 1886.

Messrs. C. E. Frost and E. Gray respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Peint, in the Nasik Dist on the 22nd ult.

A'zam Govind Sadashive Bhide, Head Karkun of taluka Nagar in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Akola Taluka in that district in the absence on three months' privilege leave of Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam, or until further orders.

Messrs. C. H. Jopp and C. B. Winchester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assst Collr, Ahmednagar, on 31st ult.

The appointment of Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchandra Shirhatti as special Income Tax assessing officer for the taluka of Chikodi is cancelled, and Rao Saheb Jiwaji Swamirao Bengiri, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, is appointed in his stead Income Tax assessing officer for the Chikodi Taluka.

A'zam Krishnaji Gururao, Head Karkun of Gadag, is appointed sub *pro tem* fourth grade Mamlatdar of Sampgaon vice Rao Saheb Jiwaji Swamirao Bengiri, appointed Income Tax officer.

Surgn H McCalman, MD, and Assst Surgn N H E Sukhia respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnagiri Dist Jail on the 5th inst.

Mr T R Bell, Assst Consr of Forests, and Mr M D'Cruz, Actg Assst Consr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forests Office, Northern Div of Kanara, on the 2nd April 1886.

Mr B J Haselden, Actg Assst Consvr of Forests, and Mr Eshwant Baburao, Actg Sub-Assst Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist in charge of Kanara Saw Mills, Yellapur, on the 1st April 1886.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
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TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.	
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Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

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DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

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OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and CONSTITUTION, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
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The Paris Medica Tribune hatel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

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These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

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KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

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PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
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GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil, will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

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All the above may be obtained from
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The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

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SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC ****	do.	„ 25 0	„ 48 0
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COGNAC *	do.	„ 35 0	„ 68 0
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LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	„ 4 0
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
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A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

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NOTICES.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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